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HONGKONG, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4TH, 1900.

式拜禮 號肆月玖年百九千壹英港香

PRICE \$2½ PER MONTH

New Advertisements will be found on page 4.

Arrivals, Departures and other Shipping Intelligence will be found on pages 5, 6 and 7.

A FINE OLD BRANDY.

WATSON'S B BRANDY

IS ONE OF HENNESSY'S SOUNDTEST PRODUCTS
AND AT \$21 PER CASE IS THE BEST VALUE
IN THE HONGKONG MARKET.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
ESTABLISHED 1841.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.

WINE SHIPPERS SINCE 1815.
Who have consigned their Brands to Hongkong
for over half a century.
Apply to G. C. ANDERSON,
Hongkong, 13, Praya Central

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S

SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY

The sale of this good Scotch increases month
by month. It is of Superb Quality and of
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S SELECTION.
Sole Agents for—
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
Hongkong.

JOHN WALKER & SONS' KILMARNOCK WHISKY.

This World-renowned
FINE OLD HIGHLAND WHISKIES are shipped
by CUTLER, PALMER & CO., and
are obtainable in Hongkong at
G. C. ANDERSON,
No. 13, Praya Central,
Hongkong, 26th July, 1897.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S

PRICE \$10.75 PER DOZEN

NET

"SPECIAL BLEND" WHISKY
Blend
of Selected
Distillations of the
Finest Scotch Whiskies

Apply to

HONGKONG HIGH-LEVEL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS.
7.30 a.m. to 8.30 a.m. Every quarter of an hour
8.30 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every ten minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.45 a.m. Every quarter of an hour
11.30 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. Every quarter of an hour
3.30 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. Every quarter of an hour
6.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every ten minutes
Night cars at 8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m. and from
9.45 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every half hour.

Extra Night cars at 11.30 and 11.45 p.m.

SUNDAYS.

8.15 a.m. to 10.15 a.m. Every half hour.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every ten minutes
Noon to 2 p.m. Every quarter of an hour
2.45 p.m. to 8 p.m. Every quarter of an hour
Night cars at 8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m. and from
9.45 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every half hour.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Com-
pany's Office, 38 & 40, Queen's Road Central.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 1st May 1899.

VICTORIA CYCLE EMPORIUM.

THE pleasure of cycling consists in having
a first class Machine, and the above Es-
tablishment is always leading in this respect.
We are Agents for the famous "NEW
HOWE" and "MONOPOL" CYCLES,
and we also supply fitting of every description.
Repairs can be had in second hand Machines.
Repairs executed with promptitude and skill.
Enamelling a specialty.

43 & 43A, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.
Hongkong, 3rd November, 1899.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY

PORTLAND CEMENT.
\$5.00 per Cask of 37½ lbs. net weight.
\$3.00 per Bag of 25½ lbs.
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1900.

RUINART PERE & FILS REIMS

Established 1719.
CHAMPAGNE GROWERS AND SHIPPERS.
Ship only the Finest Quality.
Extra Dry (Green Seal).
LAURE WEGENER & CO.
Sole Agents.
Hongkong, 17th May, 1895.

GIESLER & CO.'S CHAMPAGNE.



Telephone 75.
15, QUEEN'S ROAD.

One of the most popular Brands in ENGLAND and the UNITED STATES.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

SOLE AGENTS for

Hongkong, China, Japan, the Straits Settlements,
the Philippines and British North Borneo.

COTTAM & CO.,
HONGKONG HOTEL.

OVERLAND TRUNKS, LEATHER KIT BAGS, SUMMER UNDERWEAR (in
SILK or INDIA GAUZE),
AND
WHITE CANVAS BOOTS and SHOES, &c. &c.

SMITH'S

**"GLASGOW MIXTURE"
AND
"CUT NAVY"
TOBACCOS.**

COOLEST AND SWEETEST TOBACCOS MANUFACTURED.
IN 1 LB. TINS... \$1.10 AND \$1.25 PER TIN.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

PHOTOGRAPHIC

PLATES, PAPERS AND CHEMICALS.
EASTMAN'S KODAK'S, FILMS AND ACCESSORIES.
DEVELOPING AND PRINTING UNDERTAKEN.

A. CHEE & Co.,

17A, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

ESTABLISHED IN LONDON IN 1815.

SHIPPERS TO CHINA FOR 75 YEARS.

Their Brands are favourably known all over the World.

The following are some of their Stocks with the undersigned—

SUPERB OLD COGNAC, C.P. & Co.'s INVALIDS' PORT,

\$22.50 PER DOZ.

Distinguished by 4 Stars on the label.

\$20 PER DOZ.

This fine Wine is old, soft, and of grand flavour.
See analysis and certificate by Professor Cassal.

DOURO PORT.

\$14.25 PER DOZ.

A fine, full, and fruity wine.

AMOROSO SHERRY.

\$20 PER DOZ.

LA TORRE SHERRY.

\$16.75 PER DOZ.

A natural and most pleasant wine to the taste.

THE ELITE OF WHISKY.—

THE "PALL MALL,"

\$20 PER DOZ.

11 Years old; the finest quality shipped.

Each bottle bears an Analyst's certificate.

C. P. & Co.'s OWN SPECIAL

BLEND WHISKY.

\$10.75 PER DOZ.

Very soft, palatable, and mature.

EVERYBODY SHOULD TRY THESE ITEMS: THEY ARE UNEQUALLED AT THE PRICE

AGENTS—SIEMSEN & CO., HONGKONG.

MANILA CIGARS.

ALWAYS ON HAND THE BEST MARKS

FROM
"LA INSULAR" AND "LA PERLA DE ORIENTE" FACTORIES.

J. M. DE ZUNIGA,

No. 9, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Entrance: 105 HOSER STREET (New Victoria Hotel)

SUMMER DRINKS.

WATKINS' FRUIT SYRUP

WITH PLAIN OR AERATED WATER MAKES A MOST DELICIOUS AND
REFRESHING BEVERAGE.

RASPBERRY.

BLACKBERRY.

LEMON.

PEACH.

PINEAPPLE.

BANANA.

STRAWBERRY.

LEMON SQUASH.

ORANGE.

CHERRY, &c. &c.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

WATKINS, LIMITED,

CHEMISTS AND AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

68, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

BISMARCK & CO.,

27 & 29A, PRAYA CENTRAL.

**NAVY CONTRACTORS, SHIP CHANDLERS, PROVISION and COAL
MERCHANTS, Hongkong and Port Arthur. CONTRACTORS for the GERMAN
and FRENCH NAVY in Hongkong, RUSSIAN NAVY, CHINESE EASTERN RAIL-
WAY CO., RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS for Port Arthur.**

B. L. A. T. Z.

THE STAR MILWAUKEE BEER.

PER CASK OF 10 DOZ. PINTS ... \$25.00

SOLE AGENTS—

H. PRICE & CO.,

12, QUEEN'S ROAD.

ROBINSON PIANO CO., LD.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE SPECIALLY PREPARED MODELS
OF ALL THE FAMOUS MAKERS.
AMERICAN, ENGLISH AND GERMAN.

EVERY PIANO SOLD BY US IS FULLY GUARANTEED BOTH
BY THE MAKERS AND OURSELVES.

ROBINSON PIANO CO., LD.

THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.

AERATED WATERS.

SIMPLE AERATED WATER.

LEMONADE.

SARSAPARILLA.

TONIC WATER.

SODA WATER.

GINGER ALE.

RASPBERRYADE.

LEMON SQUASH.

SPECIAL TERMS to Hotels, Clubs, Messes and other large consumers.

By APPOINTMENT

TO

H. M. THE QUEEN.

GOOD VINTAGES."

HATCH.

MANSEFIELD & CO., LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS.

WE ONLY SELL WINES OF GOOD VINTAGES. Light and low-priced Wines of all
descriptions a special feature.

THE AUTHENTICITY of Wine and Spirit sold us is guaranteed independently by the best
known Growers or Distillers.

CHAMPAGNE

Perrier-Jouet, 1893 (Monopoly for China)

Vevee Laville, 1889

HOOGS

Bodenheim, 1895

Nierstein, 1893

MOSELLE

Berncastel, 1895

Sparkling Moselle, 1895

CLARET

Vin Ordinaire

Chateau Clos Grand Meys, 1893

Chateau Morin, 1893

Chateau Pichon Longueville, 1893

Chateau Mouton Rothschild, 1893

Chateau Durfort Margaux, 1893

SAUTERNE

Superior, 1895

LIQUEURS

Benedictine D.O.M.

Apricot Brandy, &c. per List

Apply to the undersigned for Calendar of Vintages and Price List. Immediate delivery will
be made of Single Bottles or Cases.

2175]

LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
AGENTS, HONGKONG.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

CONTRIBUTING SHAREHOLDERS
are requested to send in a Statement of
Business contributed during the Half-Year
ended 30th June, 1900, on or before the 15th
September, on which date the Accounts will
be CLOSED.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
THOS. I. ROSE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 24th August, 1900.

GREAT EASTERN AND CALEDONIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that SCRIPS
Number 1,280 to 1,282 for 300 SHARES
of the above Company, numbered 119,683 to
119,685, in the name of S. Y. TONG, of Tien-
tsin, and that SCRIPS Number 1,289 to 1,294
for 600 Shares of the above Company, numbered
120,583 to 121,182, in the name of LIANG YU
TONG, of Tientsin, having been LOST. New
Scripts for same will be issued after One month
from the date hereof, and the Original Scripts
will be considered by the Company as null and
void, and all persons are hereby warned against
accepting or negotiating same.

LUTGENS, EINSTAMANN & CO.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1900.

OLIVERS FREEHOLD MINES, LIMITED.

IN accordance with Article VIII, Para-
graph 4, of the Articles of Association of
the Company, interest at the rate of 8 1/2 per
Annum is being charged on all Unpaid Calls.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 18th August, 1900.

PORTLAND CEMENT
J. B. WHITE & BROS.
SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.
Hongkong, 18th September, 1898.

ROYAL ARTILLERY OFFICERS' MESS AND REGIMENTAL INSTITUTES.

THE ACCOUNTS of the Officers' Mess
and all Regimental Funds are settled
monthly and all Claims should be rendered to
the respective Presidents on the 1st of each
month.

No Claims will be admitted unless supported by
the written order of a responsible Officer.
All Persons having outstanding Claims other
than the usual monthly Bills for August are
requested to submit them on or before the 10th
instant to the

C. R. A.,
Victoria Barracks.
Hongkong, 3rd September, 1900.

LOONG FI HORSE REPOSITORY.

SITUATED at No. 2, MATHESON
STREET, near the No. 1 Police Station.
CARRIAGES for HIRE at Cheap Rates.

Apply to—
MANAGER.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1900.

FOR SALE.

SKETCH PLANS of Hongkong, showing
Buildings, Godowns, Street Nos., Lot
Nos., &c. &c., especially suitable for FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANIES.

J. D. K. Z.,
Care of Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 30th August, 1900.

QUAN WAH & CO.,

DEALERS IN
ITALIAN MARBLE AND GRANITE
MONUMENTS.
DESIGNS & PRICES on APPLICATION
at No. 1, Queen's Road East, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 17th October, 1899.

CARBOLINEUM-AVENARIUS
USED FOR OVER TWENTY YEARS.
Thoroughly reliable preservative for Wood
and Stone against White Ants, Decay, Fungus,
Rot, and Dampness.

Sole Agents for China,
LUTGENS, EINSTAMANN & CO.,
Hongkong, 31st August, 1897.

INTIMATION.

GOLD MEDAL PARIS 1875 1889

of Highest Quality
and having Greater
Durability are there-
fore CHEAPEST.

The Only
Award

Chicago, 1893

NUMBERS FOR USE BY BANKS

Barrel Pens, 255, 256, 257

Slip Pens, 332, 1069, 287, 166,
404, 7,000.

In Fine, Medium, and Broad
Points

THE NEW TURNED-UP POINT, 1892,
2831

HOTELS.

HONGKONG HOTEL

A First Class Hotel in every respect.

Elegantly Furnished Reading, Music, and
Smoking Rooms.

Dining Accommodation for 250 persons.

Hydraulic Elevators to every floor.

Cuisine of the best.

Hot and Cold Water throughout.

Wines and Groceries imported specially from
Europe and America.

Electric Lighting in the Billiard Rooms.

Wines, &c., cooled by Refrigerator.

All Hotel Linen washed on the premises by
Machinery.

Bedroom Accommodation—132 rooms.

Fire Extinguishing Mains on every floor.

CHARGES MODERATE.

144

THE

PEAK HOTEL.

City Office: 7, Duddell Street.

1025

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN.

PLUNKET'S GAP. The PEAK, near the
Tram Terminus.

Tel. 56.

For Terms, apply to the

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1900.

1023

THE WAVERLEY HOTEL.

ICE HOUSE STREET, HONGKONG.

A

FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.

Handsomely Furnished and Exceedingly
Spacious Rooms.

Very MODERATE TERMS to FAMIL-
IES, by the DAY, WEEK, or MONTH.

SINGLE ROOMS from 84 a day, inclusive
of BOARD and ATTENDANCE.

45

THE CONNAUGHT HOTEL.

A FIRST CLASS HOTEL of 45 Bed-
rooms, elegantly furnished.

The Hotel is situated near all the Banks and
Principal Offices in the Colony.

Special Attention paid to the Comfort of
Guests.

INTIMATIONS.

BROWN, JONES & CO.
MONUMENTAL SCULPTORS.AMERICAN MARBLE.
ITALIAN MARBLE.
HONGKONG GRANITE.
Designs and Prices on application.
Office, 17A QUEEN'S RD. CENTRAL, 1ST FLOOR.A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

WINE MERCHANTS.

Established A.D. 1841.

CLARETS.

	Per Case	Per Case
	1 doz.	2 doz.
B St. ESTEPHE, Red Capsule	\$ 6.96	\$ 7.56
U St. JULIEN, Red Capsule	9.00	9.60
D LA ROSE, Red Capsule	12.96	13.92
CHATEAU HAUT BRION LAB-		
RIVET	18.60	19.20
CHATEAU MOUTON D'ARMAIL-		
HACQ	21.00	22.20
CHATEAU PONTET CANET	25.00	—
CHATEAU LA TOUR CARNET	30.00	—
CHATEAU RAUZAN	42.00	—
CHATEAU LAFITTE	48.00	—

These CLARETS are bought direct from the leading French growers. The lowest priced are of exceptional value and guaranteed to be the genuine product of the juice of the grape.

CHATEAU LA TOUR CARNET, CHATEAU RAUZAN, and CHATEAU LAFITTE are commended to the notice of Connoisseurs as high-class after-dinner Wines of a rich and rare character.

Sample bottles and smaller quantities will be supplied at proportionate wholesale rates.

We guarantee our Wines and Spirits to be genuine only when bought direct from us in the Colony or from our authorised Agents at the Coast Ports.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

BIRTHS.

At Wuchow, on the 2nd August, 1900, the wife of P. F. HAYWARD, R.E.M. General, of a son.
At West Hongkong, on the 26th August, 1900, the wife of Major JAMES CHAMBERLAIN, of a daughter.
At 35, North Soochow Road, Shanghai, on the 27th August, 1900, the wife of the Rev. H. BARTON, C.M.S., of a daughter.
At Kobe, on the 26th August, 1900, JANIE, the wife of SAM WATKINS, aged 34 years.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, September 4th, 1900

It is difficult enough to make out from the mass of London telegrams which have reached us in the last few days what the actual attitude of some of the Powers is with regard to action at Peking in the immediate future. There seems, however, no doubt that Russia presses for a speedy withdrawal of the allied troops from Peking, proposing apparently to conduct the negotiations with the Chinese Government from the comfortable distance of the Treaty Ports. There is little wonder indeed that great indignation prevails in Shanghai, as our correspondent informed us in the telegram which appeared in our issue of yesterday. It is inconceivable that Russia can fail to see what effect such a withdrawal would have on the Imperial party and on the Chinese mind generally. How, too, is it possible to believe that she is acting in good faith when she informs the United States that "the Empress Dowager is willing to guarantee the security of trade and prevent the recurrence of disorders?" A more ludicrous statement has never been made officially by any Government in the course of history. The Empress Dowager has proved herself in the eyes of the world a criminal and an associate of still worse criminals, and the suggestion that after the Powers have temporarily inconvenienced her—it is little more than this—by causing her to quit Peking she should be allowed to return and treat with the nations who by her direct agency have been grossly outraged and betrayed is either folly or dishonesty. Now Russian diplomacy is never blind, and we are forced therefore to conclude that the St. Petersburg Government is not acting straightforwardly. It seems that we can-

not be sure what was the exact reply of the United States to Russia's proposition. On the one hand, we are told that the States have intimated their willingness to withdraw from Peking and allow the "Imperialists" to return; on the other, that the States favour the joint occupation of Peking until order is re-established—which is certainly a long time off. With regard to the other Powers, little is certain. Our London telegram of the 31st ult. mentions the report that five of the seven Powers represented at Peking have assented to the proposed withdrawal, Germany and Italy alone standing out. This is only a report, but it looks ominous. It was not to be expected that Germany would "climb down"; the Emperor's speech has committed her to vigorous action, if she is not to incur general ridicule. In this fact lies the chief hope, outside what confidence we may feel in our own Government, that a disastrous end will not be put to the occupation of the Chinese capital.

The only reason which can be given for the proposed retreat is the fear of further complications arising from a prolonged stay. But what will the half-beaten Manchurian party say when they see the foreigners in full retirement on Tientsin? China has never admitted a defeat. Even the collapse against Japan was never brought home to the mind of the people and failed to convince the rulers themselves. A retreat cannot but be construed as an admission of weakness, and indeed it will be truly such an admission. When the allies have returned to Tientsin, the Imperialists in the restored security of the capital will be beyond the reach of dictation. The Legations, it is true, will have been rescued and a war can be conducted with a less heavy heart. But it should not be for this outcome that Europe, the States, and Japan have sacrificed their men and spent their money. We have offered us now a chance, the like of which has never occurred before, of establishing a government worthy of the name in China. If we are simply going to throw this chance away and attempt to patch up once more the old corrupt, barbarous, and treacherous regime, under which China and the foreigners who have come in contact with her have suffered so much, we shall make of ourselves an ignominious spectacle for future ages. The patching-up process in this case will cost the Powers dear and threatens to last even less time than usual. Mr. BRODRICK's exposition of British policy on the 2nd ult. promised better than this. It is hard to believe that it did not indicate a genuine awakening to the facts, but if the blunder of withdrawing from Peking be now consummated, then Mr. BRODRICK's words, we fear, will be merely words spoken in vain.

The return of visitors to the City Hall Museum for last week shows that it was visited by 173 non-Chinese and 1,826 Chinese, 1,999 in all.

With respect to the quarterly meeting of Justices of the Peace fixed for to-day, we have been requested to state that no applications for licenses or renewals have been received.

In our announcement yesterday of the opening of the Royal Naval Canteen on Thursday, we should have stated that the Trustees and Committee of the Royal Naval Canteen have invited the members and associates of the Hongkong branch of the Navy League to be present on the occasion.

All those who had signified their willingness to join the Home Guard have been supplied with copies of H. E. Major-General Cascoigne's speech on the subject and asked to say whether they agree to the suggestion contained therein—that is, to the formation of a reserve company of the Volunteers. All the replies have not yet been received.

On Saturday afternoon Lo Hai, a chair coolie in the employ of Mr. J. B. Scott, of Watson's Dispensary, took a chair down to the shop for his master. While waiting he stood near a case containing boxes of cigars, and Mr. J. S. Hagen saw him take a couple of boxes out and roll them up in a piece of cloth. He gave him into custody, and yesterday the man was sentenced to a month's hard labour.

The hearing of the case Sze Fo Shing v. Sit Yee was concluded at the Supreme Court yesterday. The Chief Justice said he would reserve his decision. The plaintiff is a trader, and carries on business as a foreign goods dealer at No. 265, Queen's Road Central, the defendant being a widow residing at 30, Albany Street, Wanchai. The claim is for specific performance of an agreement dated the 12th day of January, 1900, for the sale by the defendant to the plaintiff of three houses, Nos. 44, 47, and 49, Ship Street.

A man named Lucas Ruston, described as a "traveller," appeared at the Magistracy yesterday charged with assaulting an Indian watchman in the employ of the Hongkong Hotel Company. The watchman said the defendant wanted to go through a private door, and when he tried to stop him he struck him in the mouth. The defendant said he was suffering from neuralgia and took some whisky, and he did not remember anything about the assault. Fined \$5, or 14 days.

In the 48 hours preceding noon yesterday there were reported two fresh cases of plague and two deaths. The figures for the whole of last week were only four cases and four deaths.

The Telegraph Companies inform us that telegrams for Newchwang can be accepted at sender's risk. They will be telegraphed to Shingking and thence forwarded by courier to destination. The courier charge is \$12.00.

A proposal has been made that the Chamber of Commerce and the local branch of the China Association should convene a meeting to consider the attitude of Russia and the United States on the matter of the withdrawal from Peking.

At the offices of the Public Works Department yesterday Mr. G. J. W. King offered for competition by auction several lots of Crown land. Inland lot 1614, situated at Tsingpinghan, was bought by Messrs. Chan Cheuk Fan and Lau Chin Ting for \$35,498. It is proposed to utilise the site for semi-European dwellings. Inland lot 1615, situated at Morrison Hill Gap, was knocked down to Mr. Pang Shan Chun, for Mr. Ho Tung, for \$391. Three lots above Pokfulam Conduit were also put up, and were disposed of as follows:—Inland lot 1545, sold to Mr. G. N. Carvalho for \$5,500; Inland lot 1546, sold to Mr. H. Bathurst for \$7,000; Inland lot 1547, sold to Mr. Paul Jordan for \$4,330 (for European dwellings).

The Manchester Guardian says of the German Emperor's speech to the troops departing for China:—"This is the language of a savage, rendered only more repulsive by the mention of the name of civilisation. Even from the materialist point of view, to use it is utterly impolitic at a time when it is imperative, for the saving of European lives, that we should conciliate, not infuriate, such of the Chinese as are not already hostile." On the other hand, the Observer says:—"The only Monarch or Prime Minister who has spoken out with the right ring of feeling has been the German Emperor. He has pledged his word to avenge the atrocious murder of his representative, and has reminded his soldiers and sailors of the serious task they have in hand. We should like to see something of the same spirit infused into our men."

At the Harbour Master's Office yesterday an enquiry was held into the circumstances connected with the collision between the launch Vacuum, To Wa Tai master, certificate No. 500, and the launch Lee Hing, Leung Mo master, certificate No. 593. To Wa Tai master of the Vacuum said:—"On Wednesday, the 29th August, at 12.30 p.m., I left Jardine's Wharf to go to Douglas Wharf, and I saw the Lee Hing on my port bow, 100 yards off. I blew my whistle, but she took no notice and came straight on. When about one boat's length off I vent astern. The bows of the two boats struck each other. The Lee Hing was still going ahead at time of collision."—Leung Mo, master of the Lee Hing, said:—"At 12.35 I was going across from Yungai to Victoria. On approaching the wharf I saw the Vacuum on my starboard bow about 100 yards off. I blew my whistle and eased down my engines, and when about one boat's length off went full speed astern. There were two sampans and other craft in my way."—Leung Wa, godown-keeper, was on board the Vacuum at the time of collision, and corroborated the evidence of the first witness.—Decision.—Leung Mo should have reversed engines sooner and thus avoided collision. To Wa Tai contributed to collision by not continuing on his course and speed. Both certificates were suspended for one month.

H. Kite, a Lance-sergeant in the R.W.F., was charged at the Magistracy yesterday with being drunk and assaulting a rickshaw coolie named Mok Sam.—The complainant said that on Saturday midnight he was at the Praya entrance to the Hongkong Hotel. He had taken a fare to the hotel and was waiting. The defendant, without saying a word, gave him a blow on the cheek with his clenched fist. He also gave him a kick on the stern and several on the back. He called out and an European constable came. The defendant still had hold of him.—A Chinaman employed at Jardine's Sugar Refinery said he saw the defendant holding the complainant by the queue and hitting him. A Chinese constable said he also saw the defendant holding the complainant by the queue, but he did not see him strike him.—Lance-Sergeant Sim said that on hearing a police-whistle he went towards the Praya and saw the defendant walking up Pedder Street with the complainant, who was bleeding at the mouth, following him. The defendant was under the influence of liquor.—William Wilkinson, of the Garrison Police, who was called by the defendant, said he was standing outside the Hongkong Hotel on Saturday night when he saw the defendant try to engage a rickshaw. The coolie ran away and the defendant ran after him and tried to make him take him to the barracks. He did not see the defendant strike the complainant.—Another member of the Garrison Police gave similar evidence.—The defendant said that at about half-past 11 on Saturday night he came out of the Criterion Hotel. Outside the hotel were about 12 rickshaws unemployed. He asked several to take him to the barracks but they refused. He got into the complainant's rickshaw and the man ran away. He ran after him, caught hold of his queue and brought him back. He wanted to give him in charge, but Private Wilkinson said the best thing to do would be to let the man go. He accordingly let the man go, and then the sergeant came to him and told him he would have to go to the Police Station for assaulting the rickshaw coolie. As to being drunk he could not have been very drunk or else he could not have run 150 yards after the coolie and caught him.—The charge of drunkenness was dismissed, but for assaulting the rickshaw coolie the defendant was fined \$5, or 14 days.

Owing to the prevalence of cholera in and about Negapatnam, all emigration from Southern India to the Straits has been temporarily stopped.

It is reported from the Straits that Mr. J. W. Hallifax has accepted the appointment of Municipal President at Penang.

The rate of re-insurance on the German ship Louise, out 236 days from Tampa for Yokohama, has been increased from 60 to 70 per cent.

We understand that the American Chamber of Commerce of Manila has been organised, and Mr. Charles P. Fenner is appointed secretary.

The steamers Colon, City of Sydney and City of Para, of the Pacific Mail Line, have been offered by the Company to the Government for use as transports.

The Norddeutscher Lloyd's steamer Aachen, chartered by the Imperial German Government, left Singapore on Saturday, and may be expected here on Thursday, the 6th inst.

As Dr. Morrison, the Peking correspondent of the Times, is now safe, a point of literary news in reference to him may be mentioned. When he was last in England he received a most handsome offer to write a book on China as he has known it during recent years. He undertook the book, and meant to begin it when he got back to Peking. Events have been historic there since Dr. Morrison's return; they have also shut off all tidings of his book so far.

The action of England in China is in a high degree remarkable, cries out the Russian journal Ruskoy Slovo, of Moscow. Not, of course, because she refrains from taking any very active part with her own troops, the reason for that everybody understands. She prefers to watch the duel between Europe and China, and, as usual, is waiting to see which party is the strongest, so that without any mistake she can then throw in her lot with the winning side, and not repeat the blunder made in 1895, when too early and too clearly she declared herself on the side of China. She then found herself under the necessity of turning round altogether to the side of Japan. Such an unpardonable and shocking mistake it is evident is not to be repeated.

The Jewish Chronicle of the 27th July publishes an interview with the Hon. E. R. Bellios, C. M. G. Mr. Bellios had something to say about the position of Jews in Hongkong. "The Jews in our colony," he remarked, "occupy a high position, and are well respected. But I suppose that the German merchants are rather influenced by the feeling against Jews which prevails in Hamburg and the other cities of Germany from which they come. On the other hand, there are a few German Jews of the lower class, who have no reason to share the fears of the merchants, and they have formed themselves into an irregular congregation for the holding of temporary services on the New Year and Day of Atonement. They live a dull, and borrow one or two of our sermons. When, however, they cannot form a Minyan among themselves, they attend our Synagogue. But they do not belong to our congregation. . . . The native Chinese make no difference between a Jew and a Christian. Both are foreigners in their eyes, but if anything, they are rather better affected towards the Jew, whom they regard as an Asiatic like themselves."

For some time past the police have kept an eye on a gang of men and boys who they have had reason to believe get their livings by picking pockets. Several of the gang have been caught red-handed and are now safely lodged in Victoria Gaol. They got another on Saturday, this being a man named Li Tak, who is believed to have been a tutor to the younger members of the gang. He had in his possession a couple of knives—blades about an inch and a half long—similar to those used by pickpockets. It appears that a cool named Chu Mun Toi was in Bonham Street West when the defendant brushed against him. Hearing money clink he turned round and saw that the defendant had out his pocket with one hand and was catching some money—50 cents in small coins—with the other. He made a grab at him but the man got away. The complainant called out "Steal things," and the man was stopped and found to have the 50 cents and the knives in his hands. He appeared before Mr. Hazeldan yesterday and was sentenced to one month's hard labour.

The papers by the last mail bring reports of the South African Hospital Commission's sitting. Among the witnesses was Mr. Rudyard Kipling, who said his experience was confined entirely to the Cape Town hospitals. He gave evidence as to the difficulty of getting articles from the store issue department. This was the principal complaint in the hospitals he visited, but he left before the heavy strain created by the epidemic of enteric. "Colonel Mulhby," in charge of the Royal Army Clothing Department, put in statistics showing the supply of hospital clothing sent out to South Africa, and stated that they shipped 50 per cent. more than the proper equipment for every hospital, so that there might be some reserve. There was only one instance of delay in answering requisitions from South Africa, and that was in regard to certain shirts of a particular pattern, but others, practically as useful, had been sent out in ample quantity. Lieutenant-Colonel Barrow, principal medical officer of No. 9 General Hospital at Bloemfontein, stated that there were difficulties after their first arrival in consequence of the block on the railway and the difficulty in getting up stores, and also because of the inadequate water supply, but afterwards all went well. He never saw a thing more splendidly done by the Government, and the bill would be a big one. Several witnesses who had been in the hospitals gave evidence, generally very favourable, as to their treatment. The Commission was due to sail for South Africa on the 4th ult.

TELEGRAMS.

"DAILY PRESS" SERVICE.

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

SHANGHAI, 3rd September, 9.44 p.m.

LI CONFIRMED PEACEMAKER BY DECREE.

The latest Imperial Decree, dated Hsinjen-hien, Shansi, 21st August, confirms Li Hung-chang's plenary powers as peacemaker.

THE EMPRESS DOWAGER'S ADDRESS.

Viceroy Liu Kung-yi seems ignorant of the Empress's address. He has sent trusty messengers to Peking, Shantung, Honan, Shansi, and Moukden, with orders not to return without the exact address.

GERMANS FOR SHANGHAI.

750 German troops are landing here in a few days to assist in the defence.

REUTER'S SERVICE.

LONDON, 1st September.

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

Russia has notified the United States that now the Legations are relieved she withdraws her Minister and troops from China until an effective Government is restored. The United States have acquiesced, and suggest that the Commanders in Peking confer for a concerted withdrawal. It is understood that France has acquiesced and it is reported the other Powers are favourably disposed to Russia's proposal. The questions of the acceptance of Li Hung-chang as an intermediary is under consideration. It is believed that a withdrawal from Peking is the only course to prevent fresh dangerous complications.

THE ENTRY INTO PEKING.

FULL DETAILS OF THE CAPTURE.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

PREPARATIONS FOR THE FINAL STROKE.

Peking, 3rd August.
There was a council of war held by the International Commanders on the 12th inst., when it was determined that the Allied Forces should concentrate within six miles of Peking by the 14th inst. and make a grand assault on the 15th. Everything was prepared for this final stroke, which has so far been very satisfactory, considering the conditions under which such a large force of mixed troops has to be handled; where, if success crowns the operations, unstinted praise and admiration are held out to the favoured few, yet where non-success is the result, un stinted abuse is hurled at almost every individual unit's commanders. Yet it has struck me that most of the operations have been brought to success by the skill, energy and pluck of the latter. This conclusion is brought clearly to the front to anyone who has followed the conduct of warfare waged by mixed troops—with mixed opinions held by their respective leaders. For it appears that, although certain agreements were arrived at when the council of war was held, I believe that I am correct in saying that only the Anglo-Saxon contingents respected them in the spirit as well as in the letter, and that Peking defended by disciplined troops reasonably armed would not now be in our hands in consequence, as it is now generally asserted that practically independent action was taken by some of the contingents—perhaps, for obvious reasons, not necessary to mention at this stage of the campaign. The British force worked principally in conjunction with the Americans under General Chaffee. The troops marched from Tungchow in a great heat wave on the 14th to the places from which the attack was to be delivered, and were very much done up.

THE ARRANGEMENT OF FORCES.

The disposition of the forces were made as follows:—The Russians were to proceed by a road about 2,000 yards distant from the right bank of the river, the Japanese on the right bank, the Americans on the left bank, the British about three-quarters of a mile to the extreme left on a shockingly bad road, so much so that the naval guns could not be brought that way, but followed the Americans and did not get into action when the city itself was entered.

THE ATTACK AND CAPTURE.

The general impression was that the whole force would begin to move simultaneously, but the Russians apparently thought themselves strong enough to venture to enter the golden city first, and moved out after dark and was attacking at midnight. They found, however, a strong and vigorous enemy in front of them who repelled all attempts to carry that particular position. The Russian general had to send to the Japanese to support him, they being in the most suitable position for complying; but they did not force their way into the city until late in the day, a long time after some of the Allies. The Americans moved out late in the evening, at 3.30 a.m., reaching their position at 7 a.m., having proceeded cautiously to prevent any ambush. The attack on the S.E. gate of the Chinese City was commenced, and the 17th Rajputa and 24th Punjab Infantry broke down the gate and rushed it. There was practically no opposition at this point, as the Chinese had not expected an attack from the quarter, considering that the road by which we had come was impassable. The R.W.F. and 1st Sikhs quickly followed the others, supported by cavalry and artillery. We now heard heavy

firing on our right, which proved to be the Americans attacking. Some cavalry and the 24th Punjab Infantry were sent to the "Temple of Heaven" to protect our left flank, whilst all the others proceeded in the direction of the Legations by side streets, meeting with little or no resistance, and arrived at the canal opposite the Watergate, or sluice, and were signalled to by the people holding the wall by the Legations at 3 p.m. General Gaslee and his staff, with about 200 native troops, rushed across the moat and entered through the Watergate, without incurring any loss, and found that inside the Legation all were looking and behaving as if it was an every day function. There was no trace of anxiety on their features, and an absolute absence of that form of appearance one expects to find in a beleaguered garrison, surrounded by a horde of fiends. Sir Claude MacDonald was quite well, as also was nearly every member who had found an asylum inside the Legation, and he quickly showed the General what steps had been taken to put the place in a position of safety from attack. All had been admirably planned. Of course they were immensely pleased to be relieved from what had been a perilous position for Christians to be placed in. Soon everyone began to ask for news of the outside world whence we had come, of which we had little to give beyond our own small stock of information of present events, as we ourselves had also felt cut off from civilisation since leaving Tientsin. Our Field Artillery were brought up to fire on the Central Gate of the Tartar City, but a sortie made by the Americans and Russians had forestalled our intention to bombard and this gate also fell into the hands of the Allies. Two field-guns and about 400 men were kept at the Legation that night, being sniped at nearly the whole time, but no casualties occurred, as the defences gave ample cover and protection.

THE END OF A GREAT DAY'S WORK.

The Americans arrived at the Legations at 5 p.m., but moved out towards the Central Gate of the Tartar City to Moukden for the night. The British troops, other than those remaining at the Legation, were sent to the "Temple of Heaven," and during the evening were engaged with the enemy, on whom they inflicted a heavy loss, and eventually occupied the South Gate of the Chinese City. Our men were very fatigued, having performed a memorable day's work, and having marched nearly 20 miles from 3.30 a.m. that morning, besides the fighting and other work that had occupied them till a very late hour before they could rest their weary bones.

ON THE 10TH.
The French arrived here this morning and placed their guns on the City Wall and shelled the Imperial Palace for some time, but I cannot ascertain what damage they have done. The Americans took one gate of the Imperial City this morning and had many casualties, amongst whom was the commanding officer of their artillery—a very popular and clever officer. Our troops did not attempt anything further to-day, as it was a great difficulty to find out where the whole of the Allied forces were stationed and what they were doing, and we heard of one instance where it was found the Allies were becoming dangerous amongst themselves from not knowing each other's whereabouts. There is to be another council of war held this afternoon, to decide on future action for clearing the cities, and some severe fighting is generally anticipated. It is difficult to ascertain what each contingent did yesterday or what their losses were; ours was very small; but I understand the Japanese lost heavily trying to blow down a gate with dynamite. Everyone who made the attempt during the daylight was shot down, and it had finally to be abandoned till dark, when I understand they blew it up.

Shipping continues freely, which makes it dangerous to get out for details of what has happened, or what one may expect may happen before Peking is finally in the hands of the Allies.

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

LOCAL MOVEMENTS.

Two more transports arrived from India yesterday morning, the Pandua and the India. The Pandua brought the Headquarters Wing of the 4th Punjab Infantry (6 British and 8 native officers, 367 N.C.O.'s and men, with 61 followers), and Signalling Units (British officer, 12 men, and 3 followers). The India brought the remainder of the Hyderabad Contingent (9 British and 19 native officers, 563 N.C.O.'s and men, with followers, horses, and mules), A and B Section Native Field Hospital (2 British officers, 12 N.C.O.'s and men, with 125 followers), and 3 men of the Intelligence Department. The 5th Hyderabad Regiment is added to the garrison of Hongkong.

The U.S. troopship Pennsylvania left yesterday for Manila.

The 6th Hyderabad Infantry, who arrived on Saturday, disembarked yesterday, taking possession of the military mail-sheds at Kowloon.

The German transport Schwalbe arrived yesterday with troops on their way north.

TIENTSIN.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

TIENTSIN, 21st August.

PEKING NEWS.

Peking news, though now abundant in quantity, is disjointed and is largely personal in tone. The long beleaguered folk have simply ascertained their Tientsin friends of their welfare, and implored them to get prompt despatch of telegrams to anxious friends at home. As the Store Nordsee has now completed the shore end of the Tientsin-Chiaoow cable, we shall soon be raised out of our telegraphic slough, though, as eight or ten Governments and endless pressmen will be a visiting precedence, it is difficult to see how on man is to carry on all the business.

RELIEF NOTES.

It was suspected that Sir Claude's cypher messages to the military folk concerned the entrance into Peking; consequently we were not surprised to hear that on the 19th, when our forces burst through the Tung Pien Men on the East side of the Chinese city, some of our people made at once for the Water Gate of the Tartar City, South Wall. This gate allows the water of the great moat which passes along by the British Legation to escape under the wall. When the dusky heads of two of the 1st Sikhs popped up on the inner side on Wednesday morning, there was a frenzied outburst of cheering—so much so that it drew the fire of the enemy, and a Belgian was wounded in the cheek. In a few minutes the Sikhs were in force; the detachment from the other forces came along from the Hafa Men and the joy of deliverance was consummated. We hear that one Sikh was killed in entering the city, another wounded.

It is pathetic to know that the widowed Baroness von Ketteler refuses to believe in the death of her gallant husband. The Chinese have already pointed out his grave and coffin. I understand the latter has been opened and the exact position and nature of the wounds ascertained. It is emphatically asserted here that he was done to death by the guards who should have protected him.

We also hear for the first time that the Rev. F. H. James, a professor in the Imperial University, well-known for the excellence of his Chinese attainments, was killed by a rifle bullet in the streets during the long attack.

The Hongkong Bank staff is well and Mr. Tweek talks of opening for business at once; the presence of so many foreign troops seems to imply that banking facilities are necessary.

THE FORBIDDEN CITY.

Capt. Netzelovitch of the Russian permanent military staff at Peking, on Sunday mounted the top of the Men Shan or Coal Mountain in the Forbidden City and looked down into the Palace with good field-glasses; the only living things he saw there were four mules. The declaration is that the Chinese troops are under close cover.

There is some doubt whether the Japanese have surrounded the Forbidden City (Hung Ching) and therein hold the Chinese troops, or whether they have entered it and surrounded the Palace. At any rate on Sunday morning the Palace had not been attacked. Firing was still going on in the West and North-west parts of the Tartar City; and there was some doubt of the truth of the previous day's news that the Dowager had fled to Hsuan Hwa-fu on the Kaigan Road. There was no news whatever of the location of the reactionary leaders.

CONSEQUENCES OF RECENT EVENTS.

The lost question has been greatly simplified by the operation of Tung Fuh-shing's men on their own account; they have cleared most of the houses of the rich. I hear that one foreign store-keeper is doing a good deal in furs; i.e. he is buying them in abundance very cheap. In Tientsin five of the leaders of our Boxer prisoners were shot this morning; what they are to do with the other is a puzzle. Penal labour on the Russian railways in Manchuria has been suggested, but of course only one voice can determine this.

Col. Wogack is promoted, by telegraph, to be Major-General, to the great satisfaction of his many friends of all nationalities in Tientsin.

The American 15th Regulars have arrived, one battalion (500), and half of the sixth Cavalry have gone to the front.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR'S ORDERS.

When the German Emperor left three days ago they gave out informally that the Emperor's orders were to destroy the Palace, and they were going to do it in spite of the action of other people.

HANKOW.

Hankow is reported quiet again, in spite of the efforts of secretaries. The execution of the reforms by order of Chang Chih-tung occasioned a large crop of rumours, but nothing further has come of the matter so far. The folly of the sensationalists is strongly commented on by a correspondent of the N.C. Daily News, who writes from Hankow on the 23rd ult. "It takes but one word of tale, alarming rumour to frighten the Chinese. The well-disposed and well-ordered amongst them look to us for example, and what wonder is it that they get alarmed? And once frightened, it is hard to knock the idea of fear out of their heads. Britishers have little to be proud of in China just now. It was they who started the Wenchow and Chungking cowardly scuffle and the hasty and ill-considered flight of the British women and children from the Yangtze ports. Ladies of other nationalities are living quietly at the various ports. Comment is needless."

Another correspondent reports the safe arrival on the 22nd at the China Inland Mission of a large party of English Baptist and C.I.M. missionaries. They had travelled from Shansi with little trouble. In places where trouble and incivility were expected they continued their journey unmolested. Not till they reached Hanchow, not fifty miles above Hankow, did they meet with serious abuse or threats. Here their cards were presented to the local station for permit to pass, and were greeted with threatened desecration of their owners, and instead of the usual quickness, their boats were detained and stamped. The Consul will doubtless see that such treatment is not repeated. H.M.S. Pigeon was still at Hankow at the end of the month.

A bishop arrived somewhat late at an Australian church the other Sunday. He posted on coast and west, and before hanging down the vestry transferred his watch and his trousers pockets. This with a few other calls, mentioned that he had been recently proscribed a most interesting

MANILA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

SANITARIA FOR AMERICAN TROOPS—BANGUED TO BE RAPIDLY IMPROVED.

Manila, 29th August. Foreigners in the Philippines whose field of observation is limited to Manila and its surroundings have no idea what this island of Luzon offers in the way of cool, bracing and healthful climate and beautiful scenery. There is a hilly province up north called Benguet, where droves of fine sleek cattle graze over thousands of acres of good range, where cold mountain streams churn down rocky gorges, where cool winds moan through miles of tall pines and where strawberries and cream are not luxuries. Down here in hot, sweltering, muggy Manila it is hard to realize this good country is little more than one hundred and fifty miles away.

The American authorities in Manila, both civil and military, have decided that an accessible health resort is necessary for the well-being of themselves and of the men under their command, and to this end they have been casting about for the best location in which to establish military sanatoria and a summer capital. They have decided upon Benguet province. Spain was also confronted with a similar need when she controlled these islands, and she also decided on Benguet for this purpose. She sent a commission there to report on the province as a health resort. This commission's report was most favourable; they spent nine months in Benguet, and among the much detailed information they submitted about the locality is the fact that the highest temperature registered during the time of their stay was 76 deg. Fahrenheit, and that in the colder months the thermometer drops to the freezing point at night. A prominent Spanish physician in Manila, speaking to the writer about Benguet, said he once had occasion to order to Benguet to be cured a number of Spanish army officers all suffering from diseases prevalent in these islands. Some of the officers followed his instructions, while others disobeyed and remained in Manila. Those who went up north were cured, while the majority of those who stayed in Manila died. It is easy to find proof that Benguet is healthy; the American Civil Commission have lately taken much testimony concerning this province, all of which convinces them that it is well adapted to the pressing needs of the Americans, namely, a health resort and a recuperating station for the army. General Wright, of the Civil Commission, Col. Dr. Maus of the Army, Mr. Higgins, General Manager of the Manila-Dagupan Railroad, and Dr. Frank Bourne have just returned from a trip into this province, whether they went to make a personal examination. Their report is most favourable; they found a delightful country and they fully concur in what the Spaniards have said of this province as a sanatorium.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY.

Benguet is hilly and high, its general elevation ranging from three to six thousand feet; the formation of the country is of limestone, which accounts for the remarkable purity and sweetness of the mountain streams; the air is fresh and cool and invigorating. Delicious coffee is grown on the lower altitudes of this province and vegetables and fruits of the temperate zone thrive and do well. There is an abundance of grazing land and the local cattle resemble the Jerseys of England and America. Benguet also contains gold, copper and coal. Some American prospectors have already staked out mining claims on a gulch where the whole hillside is composed of easy milling ore running in value, according to assay, from five dollars to six hundred dollars a ton; while certain rich veins assay as high as a thousand dollars a ton. Within the confines of Benguet there is a vein of copper thirty feet wide and several miles long, and outcroppings of good coal have been found in several localities.

For this province to become of value to the Americans it must of course be connected by rail with Manila, and with the idea so doing Mr. Higgins accompanied General Wright on the latter's recent trip of investigation. Mr. Higgins' railroad now runs from Manila to Dagupan, a distance of one hundred and twenty miles, and Benguet is about the same distance north of Dagupan. An extension of the road from Dagupan to Benguet is practicable and feasible, and could be constructed, it is believed, at a cost of \$5,000 per mile. The railroad company have already made the American Civil Commission a tentative offer to construct this extension, which is now under consideration.

A GREAT PROSPECT.

If the Americans decide to settle this Northern province the advantages of the step will be many. First, sick and ailing troops, now going back to the States by every transport at great expense to the Government, could be sent to Benguet at a trifling cost, there to recuperate. Secondly, the opening up of this country would render it untenable to the insurgents who have long made it their rendezvous, it being particularly adapted to their method of life and warfare. Thirdly, with Manila only twelve hours away by rail, the fruits, vegetables and cattle of this productive province would find a ready market clearly to the advantage of the Benguet producer and Manila consumer. And fourthly Benguet would be a cool and healthy resort where Americans could repair for that occasional change of climate which all foreigners who reside in the Philippines need, and where the families of army officers and civil service employees could live comfortably and well.

Benguet has a great future before it; if the railroad is built it will be the most attractive spot in the island. It will be a place where the soldiers of the United States can find a healthful and comfortable home, and where the families of the officers and civil service employees can live comfortably and well. The American authorities in Manila, both civil and military, have decided that an accessible health resort is necessary for the well-being of themselves and of the men under their command, and to this end they have been casting about for the best location in which to establish military sanatoria and a summer capital. They have decided upon Benguet province. Spain was also confronted with a similar need when she controlled these islands, and she also decided on Benguet for this purpose. She sent a commission there to report on the province as a health resort. This commission's report was most favourable; they spent nine months in Benguet, and among the much detailed information they submitted about the locality is the fact that the highest temperature registered during the time of their stay was 76 deg. Fahrenheit, and that in the colder months the thermometer drops to the freezing point at night. A prominent Spanish physician in Manila, speaking to the writer about Benguet, said he once had occasion to order to Benguet to be cured a number of Spanish army officers all suffering from diseases prevalent in these islands. Some of the officers followed his instructions, while others disobeyed and remained in Manila. Those who went up north were cured, while the majority of those who stayed in Manila died. It is easy to find proof that Benguet is healthy; the American Civil Commission have lately taken much testimony concerning this province, all of which convinces them that it is well adapted to the pressing needs of the Americans, namely, a health resort and a recuperating station for the army. General Wright, of the Civil Commission, Col. Dr. Maus of the Army, Mr. Higgins, General Manager of the Manila-Dagupan Railroad, and Dr. Frank Bourne have just returned from a trip into this province, whether they went to make a personal examination. Their report is most favourable; they found a delightful country and they fully concur in what the Spaniards have said of this province as a sanatorium.

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THE HONGKONG COTTON SPINNING, WEAVING AND DYING COMPANY, LIMITED.

The ordinary annual meeting of shareholders in the above company was held at the offices of the general managers (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.) on Monday afternoon. The Hon. J. F. Keewick presided, and there were also present the Hon. C. P. Chater, C. M. G., the Hon. R. M. Gray, Messrs. A. Haupt, J. McKie (Secretary), A. Shaw (Manager), T. E. Hough, Erich George, H. H. Potts, J. V. Vernon, Gerstman Stewart, G. H. Michael, T. S. Forest, Mohin, Byramjee, Ho Fook, Ho Kom 'long, Ho U Shiang, Leung Tit Shan, Lok Tsan Kang, Chan Ku, and Chan Chan Nam.

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen, the report and accounts of the Company have been in your hands for some ten days, and with your consent I will not trespass on your time but consider them as read. Referring to the Balance Sheet of the Company I shall make special reference later on to the most important item therein, which of course is the indebtedness to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. of \$1,829,943.98, while on the debit side of the account the only other entry calling for explanation is accounts payable \$5,223.78, which I should explain includes \$3,171.33 for wages and salaries due on August 15th, but not paid at that date. With regard to the assets, I cannot now follow the account of the assets in process and mill stores have carefully taken and moderately valued on today's current quotations rather than on what today's higher replacing costs would represent. Turning to working account we have a loss of \$69,537.79, which however includes a sum of \$24,797.34 transferred from construction account, an item of course that would not occur again. In connection with this account I may say that the operations of the Company have been attended by most unfortunate circumstances in every one of the three prominent features which affect such an enterprise, viz., cost of cotton, state of consuming markets, and labour supply. Taking the first two considerations together I cannot now more clearly explain the difficulties of the situation against which we have had to contend than by mentioning that whereas we began by purchasing cotton at \$10.25 per picul, a partial failure of the Indian crop resulted in famine prices being established and our having to pay as high as \$30 per picul in March last, while the demoralised state of commerce in the Shantung Province, in which markets our yarn had become well and favourably known, had resulted in our selling price for a bale of three piculs falling from \$1024 in March to \$87 to-day. Briefly the cost of three piculs of cotton had advanced \$42, while three piculs of yarn had advanced \$15. These are phenomenal fluctuations which, under the ordinary laws of supply and demand cannot continue to prevail. As to the second consideration, present weather reports from India favouring a more plentiful cotton crop, a cessation of rebellion in the north, and a return in commerce to its normal condition, we may reasonably hope to see markets assimilate to a remunerative basis. The question of labour supply has caused the management grave anxiety, deaths from plague epidemic having been numerous, and the panic caused thereby, together with the alarm created among the younger hands by police house to house inspection, resulted in such an exodus that at one time we were reduced to running 10,000 spindles only, and as this represented a very heavy loss in working, we seriously contemplated closing the mill. Fortunately since that point matters in mill, and this connection have steadily improved, and we have to-day a supply of labour which enables us to run 37,356 spindles. The next matter to which I have to refer is the financial position of the Company, and more particularly its indebtedness to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. I made reference to this matter at our meeting a year ago and in then explaining the reasons why the Company had been so much undercapitalized at the time of its flotation I said, "Up to the present time Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. had met the financial wants of the Company, but this was a purely temporary arrangement, and later on some permanent system of finance would have to be introduced. The same problem has again to be met, but in an aggravated form, and unless shareholders come forward with capital I can see no solution of the situation except liquidation. Considering the very large sum of money which the General Managers have already expended in carrying out the Company, and the shareholders that they hesitate to make further advances to the Company, and I do not think any of you will consider that Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. are over-cautious in declining to allow the debt which the Company owes them further to increase. The question which therefore presents itself, gentlemen, is "What are the shareholders prepared to do?" In conclusion I may add that were the sum due to the General Managers repaid already, and you would recognize that such a large debt being already due to them it would only make matters worse further to increase it. I shall be glad to answer any questions before proposing the adoption of the report and accounts, and to receive any suggestions as to meeting the financial difficulties with which the Company is confronted. I cannot of course expect shareholders to make any well-considered proposals at this meeting as to how the financing of the company is to be carried on; and I intend therefore to call a special meeting at an early date to receive an expression of your views, and to come to a decision as to what is to be done.

There being no questions, the CHAIRMAN proposed the adoption of the report and accounts. Mr. T. F. Hough said—I have much pleasure in seconding the adoption of the report and accounts, and in doing so, while regretting the unfortunate nature of the results shown, I feel sure that our interests are being very carefully guarded by those in whose hands we have entrusted them.

The motion was carried. On the motion of Mr. VERNON, seconded by Mr. BYRAMJEE, the consulting committee were re-elected. On the motion of Mr. HO FOOK, seconded by Mr. FORESTER, Mr. W. Hutton Potts was re-elected auditor. The CHAIRMAN—Gentlemen, that is the whole of the business of the meeting. I am sorry we have not had a more satisfactory statement put before you, but I need hardly say that there is nobody to blame. Circumstances alone are responsible.

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HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

FIELD BATTERY. The September Carbine Competition of the above unit was held at the Association Range, Kowloon, last Sunday, 2nd inst. The weather was fine, but extremely hot, which no doubt accounted for the small attendance. The following are the best scores:

	200	500	600	Handi-	To-
	yds.	yds.	yds.	cap.	tal.
* Gunner Lapley	20	34	25	So.	88
* Gunner Stewart	20	28	23	—	81
* Gunner Baldwin	20	28	20	—	77
* Gunner Duncan	19	17	20	21	77
* Gunner Batty	25	24	23	2	74

* Winners of range spoons.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

(NEWS VIA AUSTRALIA.)

ANARCHISTS IN EUROPE AND AMERICA.

London, 6th August. An anarchist named Vallette, who has been arrested, was the man who found the money for Francis Salson, the assassin of the Shah. Salson has confessed that he wished to kill the Shah because he was a great ruler.

Defused, an Italian American anarchist, arrested at Casarbo, admits that he was aware, before the assassination of King Humbert, that a plot had been laid to kill the King. Defused expected that a revolution would follow the assassination of King Humbert. Eighteen hundred arrests have been made in Italy. In the United States, two editors of socialist newspapers, an Italian in Brazil, writing in June, inquired whether it was true that King Humbert had been murdered.

Anarchists in Chicago stopped a meeting of Italians who had been called together to express sympathy with Queen Margherita in her bereavement. A fight followed between the assemblage and the anarchists. Twenty-five people were injured. Five people were arrested on charges of having caused the disturbance. Among them is the widow of Parsons, the anarchist, who was executed in 1893. The Shah of Persia has abandoned his proposed visit to England, ostensibly owing to the death of the late Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.

Angelo Bressi, the assassin of King Humbert, remarked to the police that within two months all would be free and equal, and that others must fall, including the Czar.

Italian anarchists in America are very active under the direction of Malatesta, who is supposed to be now in London guiding their movements. It is believed that several groups of anarchists have been deputed to assassinate other sovereigns.

MAIL STEAMERS AT FREMANTLE.

Perth, 6th August. Preparations are being made at Fremantle to suitably celebrate the calling of the mail steamers. Although the first steamer will call somewhat earlier than was expected, arrangements are being made for the safe berthing and quick despatch of steamers.

Allanby, 6th August.

The news of the decision of the mail companies to call at Fremantle has caused surprise here. The removal will be a great loss to the town, but it is generally thought that the delay will be found too great, and that the vessels will revert to Albany again.

TEN MILLION EXCHEQUE ROUNDS.

London, 8th August. The portion of the loan of £10,000,000 allotted to the United States was twice covered. The gold from America will greatly relieve the Bank of England.

BRITISH TRADE.

London, 9th August. The Board of Trade returns for July have been published. They show that the value of the imports had increased by £1,354,599, and the value of the exports had increased by £338,785, as compared with the imports and exports for the corresponding month of the previous year.

CHINA IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

We give the termination of Mr. Brodick's speech on the 2nd ult. on British policy in China, with the remarks of the subsequent speaker.

BRADICK PRESENTS THE QUESTION. This was a time when the fewer words that were used the better. After all, if the Government did not fully state their views he did not think the House would believe it was because they were blind to the broader aspects of the question that had been opened up, because they did not know their own minds. Though he did not agree with his hon. friend's strictures on the Government's attempt to work in concert with Europe, he did feel that there were limits, with Europe, he did feel that there were limits, and no one might have conflicting interests, and must have varying conceptions of their national duty in respect of China, to tie themselves too closely to statements which might embarrass them hereafter, at a time when, as they believed, it was better to go part of the way in concert with others than to attempt to go the whole way alone. But they did not shut their eyes to the fact that great changes might result from the recent calamitous events. The Chinese Government, or the want of Chinese Government—the comedy, in some respects, of Chinese Government—had almost created the greatest tragedy of the century, and no one could tell whether the result of what had occurred might not be to put back the clock of civilization in China for forty or fifty years. Though Her Majesty's Government could not see the actual steps before them, he could not help hoping that the Powers of Europe would discover some foundation on which a Chinese Government might be built up which would not utterly deny the benefit of civilization to a population amounting to one-third of the whole human race. If that should happen a great crisis would have been turned into a great opportunity. Her Majesty's Government could not look on with indifference at what the result might be. For the last century Great Britain had been building up a great trust in China, which had been mutually advantageous to the Chinese and the British. Her Customs, which was an important guarantee to a Chinaman of his own administration. They had also in their own settlements at Shanghai and elsewhere given the example of the best forms of municipal government, and in their dealings with the Chinese Government had scrupulously regarded the second faith and treaty engagements. To desert all that England had built up during the last hundred years would be to take up a position in which Her Majesty's Government could not acquiesce. Rather they would endeavor within the limits he had laid down to continue to use their best endeavor to preserve the Chinese Government with the extension of western advantages, the diffusion of which had been the stimulus of British activity and the vindication of British faith throughout the world.

Mr. W. Keewick said that reform was the only thing which could prevent the recurrence in China of the troubles that had taken place there. No one desired to see the integrity of China broken in any way. All who were interested in the country desired only peace and reform; but if reform was refused, the disintegration of the Empire was inevitable. He trusted that a clear policy would be taken up and maintained and enforced by Her Majesty's Government. (Hear, hear.) The vote was finally agreed to.

AN INDIAN VIEW.

It would be interesting to know who was responsible for the policy of the Indian Brigades at Hongkong and thus weakening the force which Sir Alfred Gaselee should have had at his command a fortnight ago, remarks the Indian Pioneer. The effect of this unwise step has been that the Indian Expeditionary Force actually at Tientsin, even with the addition of the Welsh Fusiliers, the Hongkong and Weihaiwei Regiments, is too small to play the part which would have fallen to it had the full Division gone straight to Taku in the first instance. Presumably some scare must have arisen regarding the safety of Hongkong and Shanghai, and hence the detention of four Indian regiments at the former port. Meanwhile, however, the Allied forces had to stand on the defensive at Tientsin, where were in imminent peril, and it was only on the 4th ult. that the advance began in earnest. A complete Division under Gen. Gaselee would have given solidity to the mixed Army of half-a-dozen nationalities that could hardly hold its own at one time at Tientsin. Looking at the position as it presented itself last month, one would have thought that every news should have been strained to save the Legations first of all, and that Hongkong and Shanghai might have been left to the mercy of the British Navy and such troops as had arrived from India for garrison duty at other places. Nothing has happened at Tientsin, and the scare, as it is called, and though perhaps we should not be justified in saying that no danger existed, the conclusion is forced upon us that the splitting in two of the Indian force was a grave blunder. It may be noted also that the Home authorities could not make up their mind at once as to the number of troops required for this country. Brigade after brigade has been asked for, and if it had not been that the Government of India and their Military officers had anticipated the demands after the first orders from the War Office, and made their arrangements accordingly, there would have been most serious delay. It would have been simpler to have complied with one single demand for 20,000 Native troops than to have had successive requests for brigades such as have been received. One scheme then would have sufficed, and the constant worry regarding mobilisation and troop movement would have been avoided. In regard to China as in respect of the Transvaal, the military position has been completely misunderstood.

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WATER FLASKS and every kind of SPORTING REQUISITE.

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RELIEF NOTES.

It was suspected that Sir Claude's cypher messages to the military took concern the entrance into Peking; consequently we were not surprised to hear that on the 10th, when our forces burst through the Tung Pion Men on the East side of the Chinese city, some of our people made at once for the Water Gate of the Tartar City, South Wall. This gate allows the water of the great moat which passes along by the British Legation to escape under the wall. When the dusky heads of two of the 1st Sikhs popped up on the inner side on Wednesday morning, there was a frenzied outburst of cheering—so much so that it drew the fire of the enemy, and a Belgian lady was wounded in the cheek. In a few minutes the Sikhs were in force; the detachment from the other forces came along from the Hata Men and the joy of deliverance was consummated. We hear that one Sikh was killed in entering the city, another wounded.

It is pathetic to know that the widowed Baroness von Ketteler refused to believe in the death of her gallant husband. The Chinese have already pointed out his grave and coffin. I understand the latter has been opened and the exact position and nature of the wounds ascertained. It is emphatically asserted here that he was done to death by the guards who should have protected him.

We also hear for the first time that the Rev. F. H. James, a professor in the Imperial University, well-known for the excellence of his Chinese attainments, was killed by a rifle bullet in the streets during the long attack.

The Hongkong Bank staff is well and Mr. Tweed talks of opening for business at once; the presence of so many foreign troops seems to imply that banking facilities are necessary.

THE FORBIDDEN CITY.

Capt. Netzeloff, of the Russian permanent military staff at Tientsin, on Sunday mounted the top of the Mon Shan or Coal Mountain in the Forbidden City and looked down into the Palace with good field-glasses; the only living things he saw there were four mules. The declaration is that the Chinese troops are under close cover.

There is some doubt whether the Japanese have surrounded the Forbidden City (Hung Ching) and therein hold the Chinese troops, or whether they have entered it, and surrounded the Palace. At any rate on Sunday morning the Palace had not been attacked. Firing was still going on in the West and North-west parts of the Tartar City; and there was some doubt of the truth of the previous day's news that the Dowager had fled to Hsuan Hwa-fu on the Kalgan Road. There was no news whatever of the location of the reactionary leaders.

CONSEQUENCES OF RECENT EVENTS.

The lost question has been greatly simplified by the operation of Tung Fuh-shang's men on their own account; they have cleared most of the houses of the rich. I hear that one foreign store-keeper is doing a good deal in furs; i.e. he is buying them in abundance very cheap.

In Tientsin five of the leaders of our Boxer prisoners were shot this morning; what they are to do with the other is a puzzle. Penal labour on the Russian railways in Manchuria has been suggested, but of course only one voice can determine this.

Col. Wogack is promoted by telegraph, to be Major-General, to the great satisfaction of his many friends of all nationalities in Tientsin. The American 15th Regulars have arrived, one battalion (500), and half of the sixth Cavalry have gone to the front.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR'S ORDERS.

When the German Marines left three days ago they gave out informally that the Emperor's orders were to destroy the Palace, and they were going to do it in spite of the action of other people.

HANKOW.

Hankow is reported quiet again, in spite of the efforts of scoundrel-gangs. The execution of the reformers by order of Chang Chih-tung occasioned a large crop of rumours, but nothing further has come of the matter so far. The folly of the sensationalists is strongly commented on by a correspondent of the N.C. Daily News, who writes from Hankow on the 23rd ult. "It takes but one word of idle, alarming rumour to frighten the Chinese. The well-disposed and well-ordered amongst them look to us for example, and what wonder is it that they get alarmed? And once frightened, it is hard to knock the idea of fear out of their heads. Britishers have little to be proud of in China just now. It was they who started the Wuchow and Chungking cowardly scuttles and the hasty and ill-timed flight of the British women and children from the Yangtze ports. Ladies of other nationalities are living quietly at the various ports. Comment is needless."

Another correspondent reports the safe arrival on the 22nd at the China Inland Mission of a large party of English Baptist and C. I. M. missionaries. They had travelled from Shanghai with little trouble. In places where trouble and incivility were expected, they continued their journey unmolested. Not till they reached Hanchuan, not fifty miles above Hankow, did they meet with serious abuse or threats. Here their cars were presented to the *lekin* station for permit to pass, and were greeted with threatened decapitation of their owners, and instead of the usual quick access, their boats were detained and stamped. The Consul will doubtless see that such treatment is not repeated. H. M. S. Pique was still at Hankow at the end of the month.

A bishop arrived somewhat late at an Australian church the other Sunday. He peeled off coat and vest, and before hanging them up in the vestry transferred his watch and money to his trousers pockets. Then he donned his canonicals, meandered into the cathedral, and subsequently preached a most impressive sermon on "Faith."

MANILA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SANITARIA FOR AMERICAN TROOPS—BANGUED TO BE RAPIDLY IMPROVED.

Manila, 26th August. Foreigners in the Philippines whose field of observation is limited to Manila and its surroundings have no idea what this island of Luzon offers in the way of cool, bracing and beautiful climate and beautiful scenery. There is a hilly province up north called Benguet, where droves of fine sleek cattle graze over thousands of acres of good range, where cold mountain streams churn down rocky gorges, where cool winds moan through miles of tall pines and where strawberries and cream are not luxuries. Down here in hot, sweltering, muggy Manila it is hard to realize this good country is little more than one hundred and fifty miles away.

The American authorities in Manila, both civil and military, have decided that an accessible health resort is necessary for the well-being of themselves and of the men under their command, and to this end they have been casting about for the best location in which to establish military sanatoria and a summer capital. They have decided upon Benguet province. Spain was also confronted with a similar need when she controlled these islands, and she also decided on Benguet for this purpose. She sent a commission there to report on the province as a health resort. This commission's report was most favourable; they spent nine months in Benguet, and among the much detailed information they submitted about the locality is the fact that the highest temperature registered during the time of their stay was 70 deg. Fahrenheit, and that in the colder months the thermometer drops to the freezing point at night. A prominent Spanish physician in Manila, speaking to the writer about Benguet, said he once had occasion to order to Benguet to be cured a number of Spanish army officers all suffering from diseases prevalent in these islands. Some of the officers followed his instructions, while others disobeyed and remained in Manila. Those who went up north were cured; while the majority of those who stayed in Manila died. It is easy to find proof that Benguet is healthy; the American Civil Commission have lately taken much testimony concerning this province, all of which convinces them that it is well adapted to the pressing needs of the Americans, namely, a health resort and a recuperating station for the army. General Wright, of the Civil Commission, Col. Dr. Maus of the Army, Mr. Higgins, General Manager of the Manila-Dagupan Railroad, and Dr. Frank Bourne have just returned from a trip into this province, whither they went to make a personal examination. Their report is most favourable; they found a delightful country and they fully concur in what the Spaniards have said of this province as a sanatorium.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY.

Benguet is hilly and high, its general elevation ranging from three to six thousand feet; the formation of the country is of limestone, which accounts for the remarkable purity and sweetness of the mountain streams; the air is fresh and cool and invigorating. Delicious coffee is grown on the lower altitudes of the province and vegetables and fruits of the temperate zone thrive and do well. There is an abundance of grazing land and the local cattle resemble the Jerseys of England and America. Benguet also contains gold, copper and coal. Some American prospectors have already staked out mining claims on a gulch where the whole hillside is composed of easy milling ore running in value, according to assay, from five dollars to six hundred dollars a ton; while certain rich veins assay as high as a thousand dollars a ton. Within the confines of Benguet there is a vein of copper thirty feet wide and several miles long, and outcroppings of good coal have been found in several localities.

For this province to become of value to the Americans it must of course be connected by rail with Manila, and with the idea so doing Mr. Higgins accompanied General Wright on the latter's recent trip of investigation. Mr. Higgins's railroad now runs from Manila to Dagupan, a distance of one hundred and twenty miles, and Benguet is about the same distance north of Dagupan. An extension of the road from Dagupan to Benguet is practicable and feasible, and could be constructed, it is believed, at a cost of \$6,000 per mile. The railroad company have already made the American Civil Commission a tentative offer to construct this extension, which is now under consideration.

A GREAT PROSPECT.

If the Americans decide to settle this Northern province the advantages of the step will be many. First, sick and ailing troops, now going back to the States by every transport at great expense to the Government, could be sent to Benguet at a trifling cost, there to recuperate. Secondly, the opening up of this country would render it untenable to the insurgents who have long made it their rendezvous, it being particularly adopted to their method of life and warfare. Thirdly, with Manila only twelve hours away by rail, the fruits, vegetables and cattle of this productive province would find a ready market clearly to the advantage of the Benguet producer and Manila consumer. And fourthly Benguet would be a cool and healthy resort where Americans could repair for that occasional change of climate which all foreigners who reside in the Philippines do need, and where the families of army officers and civil service employees could live comfortably and well.

Benguet has a good future before it; if the railroad is built it will become the most attractive place in all these islands. It will be the centre of social life during the hot months; with the good hotels that will surely follow, the buildings of summer homes by members of the civil commission and army officers, life there will be comfortable and enjoyable. Benguet is as good a name as Manila, and in due time it will probably be as well known locally as is that famous Indian Hill Station.

THE HONGKONG COTTON SPINNING, WEAVING AND DYEING COMPANY, LIMITED.

The ordinary annual meeting of shareholders in the above company was held at the offices of the general managers (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.) on Monday afternoon. The Hon. J. J. Kewick presided, and there were also present the Hon. C. P. Chater, C. M. G., the Hon. R. M. Gray, Messrs. A. Haupt, J. McKie (Secretary), A. Shaw (Manager), T. F. Hough, Erich, George, R. H. Potts, J. Y. V. Vernon, Gerstman, Stewart, G. H. McKie, T. S. Forest, Mehta, Byramjee, Ho Fook, Ho Kow Tong, Ho U Shung, Leung Tit Shan, Fok Tsan Kung, Chan Ku, and Chan Chan Nam.

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen, the report and accounts of the Company have been in your hands for some time, and with your consent I will not trespass on your time by reading them out. Referring to the Balance Sheet of the Company I shall make special reference later on to the most important item therein, which is of course the indebtedness to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. of \$1,529,943.88, while on the debit side of the account the only entry calling for explanation is accounts payable, \$5,223.78, which I should explain includes \$3,171.59 for wages and salaries due as on August 15th, but not paid at that date. With regard to the assets I may say that our stocks of yarn, cotton, cotton in process and mill stores have carefully taken and moderately valued on today's current quotations rather than on what for a higher replacing costs would represent. Turning to working account we have a sum of \$80,637.79, which however includes a sum of \$24,787.94 transferred from construction account, an item of course that would not occur again. In connection with this account I may say that the operations of the Company have been attended by most unfortunate circumstances in every one of the three prominent features which affect such an enterprise, viz., cost of cotton, state of consuming markets, and labour supply. Taking the first two considerations together I cannot more clearly explain the difficulties of the situation against which we have had to contend than by mentioning that whereas we began by purchasing cotton at \$16.25 per picul, a partial failure of the Indian crop resulted in famine prices being established on our having to pay as high as \$30 per picul in March last, while the demoralized state of commerce in the Shanghai Province, in which markets our yarns had become well and favourably known, had resulted in our selling price for a bale of three piculs falling from \$102½ in March to \$87 to-day. Briefly the cost of three piculs of cotton had advanced \$42, while three piculs of yarn had declined \$15. These are phenomenal fluctuations which under the ordinary laws of supply and demand cannot continue to prevail, and with the prospects of present weather reports from India favouring a more bountiful cotton crop, a cessation of rebellion in the north, and a return in commerce to its normal condition, we may reasonably hope to see markets assimilate to a really normal basis. The question of labour supply has caused the management grave anxiety, deaths from plague epidemic having been numerous, and the panic caused thereby, together with the alarm created among the younger hands by policehouse-to-house inspection, resulted in such an exodus that at one time we were reduced to running 10,000 spindles only, and as this represented a very heavy loss in working, we seriously contemplated closing the mill. Fortunately since that point matters in this connection have steadily improved, and we have to-day a supply of labour which enables us to run 37,536 spindles. The next matter to which I have to refer is the financial position of the Company, and more particularly its indebtedness to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. I made reference to the matter at our meeting a year ago, and in then explaining the reasons why the Company had been so much undercapitalized at the time of its flotation I said, "Up to the present time Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. had met the financial wants of the Company, but this was a purely temporary arrangement, and later on a permanent system of finance would have to be introduced." The same problem has again to be met, but in an aggravated form, and unless shareholders come forward and provide capital I can see no solution of the situation except liquidation. Considering the very large sum of money which the General Managers have already provided it will not be a surprise to the shareholders that they hesitate to make further advances to the Company, and I do not think any of you will consider that Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. are over-cautions in declining to allow the debt which the Company owes them to increase. The question which therefore presents itself, gentlemen, is: "What are the shareholders prepared to do?" In conclusion I may add that the sum due to the General Managers is a very modest one instead of the very large amount which it is, they might consider it advisable, under the circumstances, to carry the Company on with their own funds for a time, as they have been doing, but you will recognize that such a large debt being already due to them it would only make matters worse further to increase it. I shall be glad to answer any questions before proposing the adoption of the report and accounts, and to receive any suggestions as to meeting the financial difficulties with which the Company is confronted. I cannot of course expect shareholders to make any well-considered proposals at this meeting as to how the financing of the company is to be carried on, and I intend therefore to call a special meeting at an early date to receive an expression of your views, and to come to a decision as to what is to be done.

There being no questions, the CHAIRMAN proposed the adoption of the report and accounts. Mr. T. F. Hough said:—I have much pleasure in seconding the adoption of the report and accounts, and in doing so, while regretting the unfortunate nature of the results shown, I feel sure that our interests are being very carefully guarded by those in whose hands we have entrusted them.

The motion was carried.

On the motion of Mr. VERNON, seconded by Mr. BYRAMJEE, the consulting committee were re-elected.

On the motion of Mr. HO FOOK, seconded by Mr. FORESTER, Mr. W. Hutton Potts was re-elected auditor.

The CHAIRMAN—Gentlemen, that is the whole of the business of the meeting. I am sorry we have had a more satisfactory statement put before you; but I need hardly say that there is nobody to blame. Circumstances alone are responsible.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The O. S. S. steamer *Patroclus* left Singapore on the 2nd inst., and is due in Hongkong on 7th inst.

The M. M. steamer *Indus*, with the next French mail, left Singapore on Monday, the 3rd inst., at 11 o'clock, for this port via Saigon.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

FIELD—TENTATIVE. The September drill, Competition of the above unit was held at the Association Range, Kowloon, last Sunday, 2nd inst. The weather was fine, but extremely hot, which no doubt accounted for the small attendance. The following are the best scores:—

Gunner-Lapsley	20	34	25	80
Gunner-Stewart	30	28	23	81
Gunner-Baldwin	20	28	20	68
Gunner-Duncan	19	17	20	56
Gunner-Ratley	25	24	23	72

Winners of range spoons.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

(NEWS VIA AUSTRALIA.)

ANARCHISTS IN EUROPE AND AMERICA. London, 6th August.

An anarchist named Vallette, who has been arrested, was the man who found the money for Francis Salsan, the assassin of the Shah. Salsan has confessed that he wished to kill the Shah because he was a great ruler. Defusco, an Italian anarchist, arrested at Caserio, admits that he was aware, before the assassination of King Humbert, that a plot had been laid to kill the King. Defusco expected that a revolution would follow the assassination of King Humbert. Eighteen hundred arrests have been made in Italy. Included among those arrested are two editors of socialist newspapers. An Italian in Brazil, writing in June, inquired whether it was true that King Humbert had been murdered. Anarchists in Chicago stopped a meeting of Italians who had been called together to express sympathy with Queen Margherita in her bereavement. A fight followed between the assembled and the anarchists. Twenty-five people were injured. Five people were arrested on charges of having caused the disturbance. Among them is the widow of Parese, the anarchist, who was executed in 1890.

The Shah of Persia has abandoned his proposed visit to England, ostensibly owing to the death of the late Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.

Angelo Bressi, the assassin of King Humbert, remarked to the police that within two months all would be free and equal, and that others must fall, including the Czar.

Italian anarchists in America are very active under the direction of Malatesta, who is supposed to be now in London guiding their movements. It is believed that several groups of anarchists have been deputed to assassinate other sovereigns.

MAIL STEAMERS AT FREMANTLE.

Perth, 6th August. Preparations are being made at Fremantle to suitably celebrate the calling of the mail steamers. Although the first steamer will call somewhat earlier than was expected, arrangements are being made for the safe berthing and quick despatch of steamers.

ALBANY, 6th August.

The news of the decision of the mail companies to call at Fremantle has caused surprise here. The removal will be a great loss to the town, but it is generally thought that the delay will be found to be a great advantage.

TEN MILLION EXCHEQUEER BONDS.

London, 8th August. The portion of the loan of £10,000,000 allotted to the United States was twice covered. The gold from America will greatly relieve the Bank of England.

BRITISH TRADE.

London, 8th August. The Board of Trade returns for July have been published. They show that the value of the imports had increased by £1,394,539, and the value of the exports had increased by £339,785, as compared with the imports and exports for the corresponding month of the previous year.

CHINA IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

We give the termination of Mr. Brodick's speech on the 2nd ult. on British policy in China, with the remarks of the subsequent speakers. BROADER PROSPECTS OF THE QUESTION. This was a time when the fewer words that were used the better. After all, if the Government did not fully state their views he was because they were blind to the broader aspects of the question that had been opened up. Because they did not know the minds of the Chinese Government, the Chinese Government's attempt to work in concert with Europe, he did feel that there were limits, and known limits, to concerted action. It would be unwise for them, dealing with Powers who might have conflicting interests, and must have varying conceptions of their national duty in respect of China, to tie themselves too closely to statements which might embarrass them hereafter, at a time when, as they believed, it was better to go part of the way in concert with others than to attempt to go the whole way alone. But they did not shut their eyes to the fact that great changes might result from the recent calamitous events. The Chinese Government, on the other hand, of Chinese Government, had almost created the Chinese tragedy of the century, and no one could tell whether the result of what had occurred might not be to put back the clock of civilization in China for forty or fifty years. Though Her Majesty's Government could not see the actual steps before them, he could not help hoping that the Powers of Europe would discover some foundation on which a Chinese Government might be built up which would not utterly deny the benefit of civilised rule to a people, amounting to one-third of the whole human race. If that should happen a great crisis would have been turned into a great opportunity. Her Majesty's Government could not look on with indifference at what the result might be. For the last century Great Britain had been building up a great trade in China, which had been mutually advantageous to the Chinese and the British. Her Customs, which was almost the sole guarantee to a Chinaman of an incorrupt administration. They had also in their own settlements at Shanghai and elsewhere given the example of the best forms of municipal government, and in their dealings with the Chinese Government had scrupulously regarded good faith and treaty engagements. To desert all that Englishmen had built up during the last hundred years would be to take up a position in which Her Majesty's Government could not acquiesce. Rather they would endeavour within the limits he had laid down to continue to use their best endeavour to preserve civilised government with the extension of western advantages, the diffusion of which had been the stimulus of British activity throughout the world. (Cheers.)

Mr. J. Walton offered the right hon. gentleman his heartiest congratulations upon the most satisfactory and statesmanlike speech that he had ever made in that House on the question of

AN INDIAN VIEW.

It would be interesting to know who was responsible at home for stopping one of the Indian Brigades at Hongkong and thus weakening the force which Sir Alfred Gaselee could have had at his command a fortnight ago, remarks the *Indian Pioneer*. The effect of this unwise step has been that the Indian Expeditionary Force has been broken in any way. All who were in the country desired only peace and reform; but if reform was refused the disintegration of the Empire was inevitable. He trusted that a clear policy would be taken up and maintained and enforced by Her Majesty's Government. (Hear, hear.)

The vote was finally agreed to.

China. If Her Majesty's Government could proceed on the lines which the Under-Secretary had indicated, and other Powers would adopt the same policy, Russia could not hold aloof, and out of the present anarchy and disturbances in China there would come great good in the future, both to the Chinese nation and to all nations trading with her. (Hear, hear.) He sincerely hoped the spirit of revenge would be left out of the question in our advance on Peking, and that the slaughter of Chinese would be as small as possible, consistently with the rescue of the Legations. (Hear, hear.) It should be remembered that China had been greatly provoked, and that unjust aggressions had been made upon her by nations, with the result that concessions were forced from her which enabled them to place themselves in military occupation of portions of Chinese territory. Of course, those who were responsible for the attack of the Imperial troops on the Legations at Peking must at the conclusion of hostilities be removed from power; but he believed there were many honest and patriotic Chinese statesmen, such as the Viceroy of the great Yangtze regions, and of Nanking and Yunnan, who with other enlightened Chinamen might help to form a better Government. It might be impossible for China to pay any large indemnity of the conclusion of hostilities, and he hoped the Government would seek, rather than a money payment, that new commercial treaties should be made with the Chinese Government under which *libta* would either be abolished or brought under administrative control of an honest description, and that China should receive largely increased import duties under those treaties.

Mr. Gibson Bowles had heard with great satisfaction the declaration of policy towards China by the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and the more so because it was the first definite declaration of that character. They had had doubtful statements, but he had never come back to the relief they entertained in 1898 when they accepted the resolution moved by the hon. member for Sheffield and seconded by himself, affirming the necessity, in British interests, for maintaining the integrity of China. He was rather struck by one phrase used by his right hon. friend, to which, perhaps, he attached too much literal importance, that one of the objects of Her Majesty's Government was to establish the supremacy of the Western world in China.

Mr. Brodick explained that he was then referring exclusively to the power of the Western world to relieve the Legations at Peking.

Mr. Gibson Bowles was extremely glad to have elicited that explanation, for he confessed the words seemed to him to be capable of carrying a significance that would be most injurious; they might have been understood as implying permanent supremacy over China. The defensive power of China had been greatly underrated, and so had the veracity of Chinese Ministers. Their repeated assertions that the Ministers at Peking were alive were received with insulting comments by the English Press, and even sensational accounts were published of a massacre that did not take place. We were no doubt committed to common action with other Powers for the relief of the Legations, but he would very much deplore close association in permanent policy with other Powers whose conduct had materially led up to recent disturbances.

Mr. Moore was gratified at the sympathy expressed by the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs for the reform movement in China. The correspondence which had been published did not throw much light on the causes of the present outbreak, but it appeared to show that her representatives at Peking did not possess the means of obtaining reformation, which it was reasonable to suppose they should possess. It was obvious that the predictions published in English newspapers in China in February and May had not received the attention they deserved, and in his judgment, we needed an improved Intelligence Department in Peking. Attention should also be given to the position of our Commercial Attaché who, owing to his inferior rank, was handicapped in his intercourse with the Viceroy. He suggested that our Commercial Attaché should have the rank of a first Secretary of Legation.

Mr. Beckett said that in dealing with China the advice had been given that we should act with caution and patience. He suggested that the Government should exhibit two other qualities, which were equally needed—firmness and perseverance. It was impossible to disguise the fact that efforts might be made to interfere with the integrity of China, and that this interference might call for the exercise of the greatest skill and address in order to avert a calamity.

Mr. W. Keswick said that reform was the only thing which could prevent the recurrence in China of the trouble that had taken place there. No one desired to see the integrity of China broken in any way. All who were in the country desired only peace and reform; but if reform was refused the disintegration of the Empire was inevitable. He trusted that a clear policy would be taken up and maintained and enforced by Her Majesty's Government. (Hear, hear.)

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED.—By a Young Man, BOARD and RESIDENCE in Hongkong with an European family.

Address with lowest terms to—
Care of Daily Press Office,
Hongkong, 4th September, 1900. [2348]

TO LET.

FURNISHED ROOM with Board with an English Family. House situated on the higher levels. Suitable for a Young Man. Apply to—

Care of Office of this Paper.
Hongkong, 4th September, 1900. [2346]

TEBRAU PLANTING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FINAL CALL of \$1 per Share has been made in respect of the Shares not fully paid up, and that such CALL is PAYABLE on 5th October next, to the undersigned at the Registered Office of the Company, 38 and 40, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 4th September, 1900. [2347]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,

FRIDAY NEXT,
the 7th September, 1900, at No. 2, Ball's Court, Bonham Road, at 2.30 p.m.,

THE WHOLE OF THE VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE contained therein,

Comprising—
DRAWING ROOM—FANCY CHAIRS, TABLES, CURTAINS, &c.
DINING ROOM—EXTENSION DINING TABLE, SIDEBOARD, DINNER WAGGONS, DINNER TEA and DESERT SETS, CUTLERY, GLASSWARE, &c.
BEDROOMS—Double and Single BED-STEADS, TOILET TABLES, DRESSING TABLES, &c.
COOK HOUSE—STOVE and COOKING THINGS.

Also
A Large Variety of PLANTS in POTS.
Terms—As Customary.
Catalogues will be issued.
On View Thursday, the 6th September, 1900.
JOHN ANDREW,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1900. [2349]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAILONG,"
Captain Bathurst, will be despatched for the above port TO-DAY, the 4th inst., at 11 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LARPAK & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1900. [2344]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAI TAN,"
Captain Beach, will be despatched for the above ports on THURSDAY, the 6th inst., at 11 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LARPAK & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1900. [2345]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA.

THE Company's Steamship

"SUNGKIANG,"
Captain G. Robinson, will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 7th inst., at 4 p.m.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer. The First-class Saloon is situated forward of the Engines.

A duly qualified Surgeon is carried and the Vessel is fitted throughout with Electric Light.

For Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1900. [2343]

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"LIGHTNING,"
Captain J. G. Spence, will be despatched for the above ports on SATURDAY, the 8th inst., at 11 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON & SONS & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1900. [2321]

THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND TAMSUI.

THE Company's Steamship

"TAMSUI MARU,"
Captain H. Nagata, will be despatched for the above ports on SUNDAY, the 8th inst., at 11 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,
Agents.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1900. [15]

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS-POSTES FRANÇAIS.

FOR SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship

"INDUS,"
Captain Duchateau, will be despatched for the above ports on or about SUNDAY, the 8th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1900. [2]

DAVID CORSAIR & SON'S
MERCHANT NAVY
NAVY BOILED
LONG FLAX
RELAND CROWN
TARPAULING
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO.,
Sole Agents.

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,
TO-DAY (TUESDAY),
the 4th September, 1900, at 2.30 p.m., at his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,

SUNDRY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, &c., Comprising—

TAPESTRY COVERED DRAWING ROOM SUITE, SIDEBOARDS, DINING ROOM SUITE, SIDEBOARDS, DINNER WAGGONS, MIRRORS, PICTURES, DESKS, &c.

CROCKERY, GLASS and PLATED WARE.

EXTENSION DINING TABLES, Double and Single IRON BEDSTEADS, WARDROBES, CHEST OF DRAWERS, DRESSING TABLES and WASHSTANDS, Four PIANOS, One JINRICKSHA, One COOKING RANGE.

TERMS OF SALE:—As Customary.
V. I. REMEDIOS,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1900. [2329]



GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

No. 442.

THE following Particulars and Conditions of Sale of CROWN LAND by PUBLIC AUCTION, to be held at the Office of the Public Works Department, THIS DAY (TUESDAY), the 4th day of SEPTEMBER, 1900, at 3 p.m., are published for general information.

By Command.
F. H. MAY,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 25th August, 1900. [2294]

Particulars and Conditions of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held THIS DAY (TUESDAY), the 4th day of SEPTEMBER, 1900, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of Crown Land at Ma-Tau-Kok, Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of Her Majesty the Queen, for one further term of 75 years.

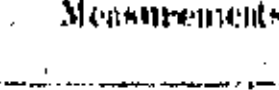
PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in Square Feet	Annual Rent	Best Price
1	Ma-Tau-Kok	150 ft. x 150 ft.	22,500	15,000	2,500

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Mr. ATACK, Furniture Dealer (owing to his removal to new premises), to sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 15th September next, at his Store, 39, Queen's Road Central, the portion of his

STOCK-IN-TRADE FURNITURE, FIXTURES, &c., &c.
TERMS:—As Usual.
V. I. REMEDIOS,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 31st August, 1900. [2315]



JUBILEE LODGE OF INSTRUCTION.

THE OPENING MEETING of the above LODGE will be held at the MASONIC HALL TO-NIGHT (TUESDAY), the 4th September, at 9 p.m. King Brethren are cordially invited to attend.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1900. [2340]

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
60 & 61, BENTINCK STREET, CALCUTTA.

Telegraphic Address: A.B.C. Code.
"MAHOGANY" Calcutta. 4th Edition used.

THE STANDARD INDIAN BILLIARD TABLE.

Manufactured throughout in Calcutta and guaranteed to stand the tropical climate.

Price complete, with accessories for Billiard—Rs. 1,450, packed.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGE—
We take all RISKS against Breakage.

Send for our latest PRICE LIST
To Hongkong Daily Press Office. [2123-2]

W. B. BREWER & CO.

NEW BOOKS.
Map of China—2nd revised and enlarged edition, by E. Bretschneider ... 8 6/50

The Life of Wellington—the Restoration of the Martial Power of Great Britain, by Sir H. Maxwell, 2 Vols. ... 12 5/0

Cecil Rhodes, 1881-1900—His Political Life and Speeches, by A. J. Wallis-Taylor ... 6 5/0

How England Saved Europe—Story of the Great War 1793-1815, by Fitchett, 4 Vols. ... 6 0/0

The Overland to China, by Colquhoun ... 9 5/0

The Annandale Concise English Dictionary, Quite Up-to-Date ... 2 2/5

Little Folks New Volume, to June, 1900 ... 2 2/5

Year Book Photography Almanack ... 7 0

Celebrities of the Army, Parts 1 to 7, at 35 cents each

The Reproach of Anasby, by Anthon ... 3 5

Newnes' Citizen Atlas ... 10 5/0

Sells' Newest Stamp Album ... 12 0/0

Boy, by Marie Corelli (Cloth) ... 2 0/0

25 & 25, Queen's Road, Hongkong. [31]

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED £1,125,000
PAID-UP £ 562,500
RESERVE FUND £ 30,000

BANKERS:
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 1/2 per annum on the Daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:
For 12 months 4 1/2 %
" 6 " 3 1/2 %
" 3 " 2 1/2 %

J. THURBURN,
Manager, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 24th March, 1900. [20]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on **FIXED DEPOSIT** at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
H. M. BEVIS,
Acting Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 26th March, 1900. [18]

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$10,000,000
RESERVE FUND—
STERLING RESERVE \$10,000,000
SILVER RESERVE 2,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROP'ORS \$10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
N. A. STEPS, Esq.,—Chairman.
R. SHEWAN, Esq.,—Deputy Chairman.

E. Goetz, Esq.,
Hon. R. M. Gray,
A. Haupt, Esq.,
Hon. J. J. Kowick,
D. Meyer Moses, Esq.,

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—SIR THOMAS JACKSON.

MANAGER:
Shanghai—J. P. WADE GARDNER, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.

H. M. BEVIS,
Acting Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 18th August, 1900. [17]

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA LIMITED.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL £1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £ 324,374

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
CHAN K. SHAN, Esq., **D. GILLIES, Esq.,**
CHOW T. SHANG, Esq., **J. T. LAUTS, Esq.,**
Chief Manager.
Geo. W. F. PLATFAIR.

Interest for 12 Months Fixed 5 %
Hongkong, 23rd March, 1899. [19]

THE BANK OF TAIWAN (FORMOSA), LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER.)

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL Yen 5,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL " 1,250,000

HEAD OFFICE—TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

JUICHI SOYEDA, Esq., President.
Head Office Manager: HIROMI KAWASAKI, Esq.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
Osaka Kyoto Yokohama
Kobe Nagasaki Hakodate Moji
Tainan London New York S. Francisco
Hongkong Amoy Shanghai Tientsin
Newchwang Chemulpo Fusan.

HEAD OFFICE—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account 4 1/2 % per annum
" Savings Bank 5 1/4 %
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 6 % per annum
" 6 " 6 1/2 %
" 12 " 7 %

Credits granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on the chief commercial places both in Japan and abroad.

Further particulars may be obtained on application.

HIROMI KAWASAKI,
Manager.
Taipei, 1st August, 1900. [2290]

THE BANK OF CHINA & JAPAN, LIMITED.

WORKING CAPITAL over £210,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS fully £425,000

HEAD OFFICE:
36, Nicholas Lane, London.

BRANCHES:
Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore.

AGENCIES:
Yokohama, Kobe, Penang, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Rangoon, Java, Lyons, and Paris.

BANKERS:
The Bank of England and the Capital and Counties Bank, Limited.

General Manager—F. C. BISHOP.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Accounts 2 per cent.
" Fixed Deposits (3 months) 4 %
" Do. (6 months) 4 1/2 %
" Do. (12 months) 5 %

The Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange on, and transacts general banking business with, the above places.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1900. [2]

BANKS.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CHINA.

ESTABLISHED BY IMPERIAL DECREE OF THE 12TH NOVEMBER, 1896.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Shanghai Tls. 5,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL 2,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Canton Hankow
Chefoo Peking
Chinking Pongang
Chungking Singapore
Foochow Swatow
Tientsin.

The Bank purchases and receives for collection Bills of Exchange drawn on the above places, and sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers payable at its Branches and Agencies.

HONGKONG BRANCH.
Advances made on approved securities. Bills Discounted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS
At 2 1/2 per annum on Current Account daily balances.

3 1/2 per annum on Fixed Deposits for 3 months.
4 1/2 " " " 6 " " " 12 "

E. W. RUTTER,
Acting Manager.
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1900. [22]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP £200,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £500,000
RESERVE FUND £525,000

INTEREST allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2 1/2 per annum on the Daily balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 4 per cent.
" 6 " " 3 1/2 %
" 3 " " 3 %

T. E. SANSON,
Acting Manager, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 23rd May, 1900. [21]

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Yen 24,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP " 18,000,000
CAPITAL UNCALLED " 6,000,000
RESERVE FUND " 8,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokyo Kobe Nagasaki
London Lyons New York
San Francisco Honolulu Bombay
Shanghai Tientsin Newchwang

LONDON BANKERS:
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.
PARIS & CO., LIMITED.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On fixed deposits for 12 months 5 1/2 per annum.
" " " 3 " " 3 1/2 %
" " " 3 " " 3 %

S. CHOH,
Hongkong Manager.
Hongkong, 17th April, 1900. [758]

THE DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK.

PAID-UP CAPITAL Sh. Tuels 5,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES:
Berlin Calcutta Hankow
Tientsin Tsingtau (Kiautschow)

LONDON BANKERS:
Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS,
UNION BANK OF LONDON, LTD.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. SCHOTTLAENDER,
Acting Manager.
Hongkong, 8th February, 1900. [45]

LEMP'S BEER.

AMERICA'S FAMOUS LIGHT BEER.

SOLE AGENTS for Hongkong, China and Philippine Islands—
ARRATON V. APCAR & CO.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG.	DEPART	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.	PROMETHEUS	Brit. str.	—	Day	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day.
LONDON	JAVA	Brit. str.	—	G. W. Gordon, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On or about 7th inst.
LONDON &c. via PORTS OF CALL.	PARRAMATTA	Brit. str.	—	A. Symons	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.	GLAUCUS	Brit. str.	—	Barwise	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 18th inst.
LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.	ALCIBIUS	Brit. str.	—	Fulford	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 2nd Oct.
LIVERPOOL DIRECT.	HECTOR	Brit. str.	—	Barr	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 6th inst. at Noon.
BREMEN, via PORTS OF CALL.	PRINZ HEINRICH	Ger. str.	—	G. Meyer	MELCHERS & CO.	On 7th inst. at Noon.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, v. S. FORD, &c.	SADO MARU	Jap. str.	—	W. Thompson	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 10th inst. at Daylight.
MARSEILLES, &c. via PORTS OF CALL.	YABRA	Fren. str.	—	Schultz	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 11th inst. at 1 P.M.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	KAWACHI MARU	Jap. str.	—	J. S. Thompson	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 21st inst. at Daylight.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	SIRIRIA	Ger. str.	—	Braun	CARLOWITZ & CO.	On or about 21st inst.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	SAXONIA	Ger. str.	—	Jager	CARLOWITZ & CO.	On or about 30th inst.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	SEEBIA	Ger. str.	—	Sachs	CARLOWITZ & CO.	On or about 12th Oct.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	KONIGSBERG	Ger. str.	—	Schuler	CARLOWITZ & CO.	On or about 20th Oct.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	BAMBERG	Ger. str.	—	Jacobs	CARLOWITZ & CO.	On or about 31st Oct.
NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.	RICHMOND CASTLE	Brit. str.	—	—	DODWELL & CO. LIMITED	On or about 4th inst.
NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.	GLENECK	Brit. str.	—	—	SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.	On or about 15th inst.
NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.	ASTORIA	Ger. str.	—	Hildebrandt	CARLOWITZ & CO.	On or about 10th Oct.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA.	OLYMPIA	Brit. str.	—	J. Truebridge	DODWELL & CO. LIMITED	On 8th inst.
VANCOUVER, via SHANGHAI, &c.	EMPEROR OF JAPAN	Brit. str.	—	G. A. Lee, R.N.R.	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 26th inst.
PORTLAND, OREGON, &c.	MONMOUTHSHIRE	Brit. str.	—	J. Kennedy	DODWELL & CO. LIMITED	On 20th Oct.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	CITY OF PEKING	Amr. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.	On 18th inst.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA NAGASAKI, &c.	CORIC	Jap. str.	—	—	O. & O. S. S. Co.	On 6th inst. at Noon.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA AMOY, &c.	AMERICA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	TOTO KISEN KAISHA	On 12th inst. at Daylight.
SAN DIEGO, &c. via SHANGHAI, &c.	BRECKENRUS	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 25th inst.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS.	AIRLIE	Brit. str.	—	St. John George	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.	On 6th inst. at 4 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS.	TAIYUAN	Brit. str.	—	Nelson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 20th inst. at Noon.
GERMAN COLONIAL & AUSTRALIAN PORTS.	SHIRANO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Krebs	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 28th inst. at 4 P.M.
YOKOHAMA, via NAGASAKI & KOBE.	ROSETTA	Brit. str.	—	C. C. Talbot, R.N.R.	MELCHERS & CO.	Quick despatch.
KOBE	YAWATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	P. Hahn	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 6th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.	HAMBURG	Ger. str.	—	A. E. Moses	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 20th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.	INDUS	Fren. str.	—	Kraeh	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI & KOBE	TIENTSIN	Brit. str.	—	S. Barcham	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On or about 13th inst.
SHANGHAI	BENGAL	Brit. str.	—	Bathurst	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On or about 15th inst.
SWATOW	HAIDONG	Jap. str.	—	S. Aitami	DOUGLAS LARPAK & CO.	To-day, at 11 A.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & TAIWANFOO.	ANPING MARU	Jap. str.	—	Roch	MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA	To-morrow, at Daylight.
SWATOW, AMOY & POOCHOW.	HAIRAKI	Jap. str.	—	Nagata	DOUGLAS LARPAK & CO.	On 8th inst. at 11 A.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & TAMSUI.	TAMORI MARU	Jap. str.	—	Geo. T. Blackland	MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA	On 8th inst. at Daylight.
MANILA VIA AMOY.	BANERJEE	Brit. str.	—	G. Robinson	SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.	On 7th inst. at 4 P.M.
MANILA	TAIYUAN	Brit. str.	—	Nelson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 20th inst. at Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.	LIGHTNING	Brit. str.	—	J. G. Spence	DAVID SASSOON, BONS & CO.	On 8th inst. at 1 P.M.
SAMARANG & SOERABAYA VIA AMOY.	KWEIYANG	Brit. str.	—	Outerbridge	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day.
SANDAKAN	SANDAKAN	Ger. str.	—	Muhle	MELCHERS & CO.	Quick despatch.
BOMBAY, via SINGAPORE & COLOMBO.	HIROSHIMA MARU	Jap. str.	—	P. Yoshizawa	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 13th inst. at Noon.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
Sept. 2, ANPING MARU, Japanese str., 1,058, S. Atami, Arriving 30th Aug., Amoy 31st and Swatow 1st Sept. General.—MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA.
Sept. 2, MAIZURU MARU, Japanese str., 667, T. Ogata, Tamsui 30th Aug., Amoy 31st and Swatow 1st September, General.—MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA.
Sept. 2, MICHAEL JESSEN, German str., 710, J. Jessen, Haiphong 31st August and Hoihow 1st Sept. General.—JESSEN & CO.
Sept. 2, OLYMPIA, British str., 1,730, Truebridge, Manila 30th Aug., Ballast.—DODWELL & CO. LTD.
Sept. 3, C. H. KIAN, British str., 950, R. Penney, Singapore 28th August, General.—CHINESE.
Sept. 3, SCHWABE, German cruiser, 1,120, Boerner, Dur-es-Salam 17th July.
Sept. 3, ANPING, British str., 1,156, H. Barlow, Shanghai 31st August, General.—CHINESE.
Sept. 3, PUNDUA, British transport, 2,126, T. P. Noller, Calcutta 22nd August.
Sept. 3, INDIA, British transport, 2,590, H. B. C. Fleming, Bombay via Madras 22nd August.
Sept. 3, BRASCO, Italian steamer, 1,510, D. Magnani, Bombay 17th August, General.—CARLOWITZ & CO.
Sept. 3, HALAN, French str., 377, Merlees, Pakhoi 1st Sept. General.—A. R. MARTY.

CLEARANCES.

At THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
3rd September.
Hoihow, French str., for Hoihow.
Flores, Dutch str., for Kutchinotou.
Fushun, British str., for Canton.
Kolan, British str., for Nagasaki.
Queen Adelaide, British str., for Moji.
Independent, German str., for Swatow.
Cheung Hock Kian, British str., for Amoy.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 2, PENNSYLVANIA, Amr. troopship, for Manila.
Sept. 2, NOWSHELL, British transport, for Calcutta.
Sept. 2, RONILLA, British str., for Yokohama.
Sept. 3, DIAMANT, British str., for Manila.
Sept. 3, BYKOLUTHA, British str., for Swatow.
Sept. 3, ARNAM, Danish str., for Singapore.
Sept. 3, WINGGANG, British str., for Swatow.
Sept. 3, TEYM, Norwegian str., for Canton.
Sept. 3, FORMOSA, British str., for Amoy.
Sept. 3, KAIFONG, British str., for Manila.
Sept. 3, ASTORIA, German str., for Shanghai.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

ABERDEEN DOCK.—Loksum.
KOWLOON DOCK.—U.S.S. Monterey, Argus, Huleong, Nanshan, Esmeralda, Loongmoon, Olympia.
COSMOPOLITAN DOCK.—Stanfield.

SHIPPING REPORT.

The British steamer *Cheung Hock Kian*, from Singapore 28th August, had light variable winds, smooth sea, passing showers at times to Cape Padaran. From Cape Padaran to port moderate to light E.S.E. winds, very fine, clear weather, and smooth sea throughout.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON (via SUEZ CANAL).
THE Company's Steamship.

"PROMETHEUS,"
Captain Day, will be despatched as above TO-DAY, the 4th September.
For Freight, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Agents.
Hongkong, 27th July, 1900. [2089]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

FOR GERMAN COLONIAL AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Calling at SAIPAN, PONAPE, FRIEDRICH-WILHELMSHAFEN, FINSCHAFEN, HERBERTS-KOBE, TOWNSVILLE, ROCKHAMPTON, BRISBANE and SYDNEY.
Taking Cargo at through rates to MELBOURNE, ADELAIDE, NEWCASTLE, FREMANTLE, AUCKLAND, WELLINGTON, GISBORNE, NAPIER, WANGANUI, DUNEDIN and HOBART.

THE Company's Steamship.

"MUNCHEN,"
Captain Krebs, will be ready to load for the above ports on the 3rd September.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
MELCHERS & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1900. [20918]

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SAMARANG AND SOERABAYA VIA AMOY.
THE Company's Steamship.

"KWEIYANG,"
Captain Outerbridge, will be despatched as above TO-DAY, the 4th inst.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Agents.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1900. [2330]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR SANDAKAN.

Calling at KUDAT if sufficient inducement offers.
THE Company's Steamship.

"SANDAKAN,"
Captain Muhle, will be ready to load for the above port TO-DAY, the 4th inst.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
MELCHERS & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1900. [2325]

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"RICHMOND CASTLE"
will be despatched for the above port on or about 4th inst. and will be followed by the Steamship
"AFRIDI"
on or about the 8th September, and the Steamship
"MARIA DE LARRINAGA."
For Freight, apply to
DODWELL & CO. LD.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 3rd September, 1900. [2054]

THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND TAIWANFOO.

THE Company's Steamship

"ANPING MARU"
Captain S. Atami, will be despatched for the above ports TO-MORROW, the 5th Sept., at DAYLIGHT.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA.
Agents.
Hongkong, 23rd August, 1900. [1449]

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

STEAM FOR SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, HIOGO AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Imperial German Mail Steamship

"HAMBURG,"
OF THE HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE,
Captain Krebs, due here with the outward German Mail about the 5th inst. will leave for the above places about 24 hours after arrival.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

For further Particulars, apply to
MELCHERS & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 3rd September, 1900. [3]

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND Ports, and taking through Cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)
THE Steamship

"AIRLIE,"
Captain St. John George, will be despatched for the above ports on THURSDAY, the 6th September, at 4 P.M.
This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber, which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.
The Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.
A Surgeon and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.
N.B.—Return Tickets issued by this Company to and from Australia are available for return by the steamers of the China Navigation Company and vice versa.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 17th August, 1900. [2235]

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE

(FREIGHT SERVICE).

(Taking Cargo at through rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, LISBON, OPORTO, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRINIDAD, GENOA, PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA and BALTIC PORTS, NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.
* SIBIRIA	HAVRE & HAMBURG	About 21st Freight and Passage.
Capt. Bruun	(London with transhipment in Hamburg)	Sept. 30th Freight.
* SAXONIA	HAVRE & HAMBURG	About 30th Freight.
Capt. Jager	(London with transhipment in Hamburg)	Oct. 12th Freight.
* SERBIA	HAVRE & HAMBURG	About 20th Freight and Passage.
Capt. Sachs	(London with transhipment in Hamburg)	Oct. 31st Freight.
* KONIGSBERG	HAVRE & HAMBURG	About 31st Freight.
Capt. Schuler	(London with transhipment in Hamburg)	Oct. 31st Freight.
* BAMBERG	HAVRE & HAMBURG	About 31st Freight.
Capt. Jacobs	(London with transhipment in Hamburg)	Oct. 31st Freight.

* These steamers have superior accommodation for Passengers and carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

For further particulars as to Freight, Passage, etc., apply to
CARLOWITZ & CO.,
AGENTS.
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE. NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
OSTASIATISCHER FRACHTDAMPFER DIENST.
Hongkong, 21st August, 1900. [13]

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN, AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.

SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.
Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse-Power—Speed 19 knots.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

"EMPRESS OF JAPAN," Comdr. Geo. A. Lee, R.N.R. WEDNESDAY, 28th Sept., 1900
"EMPRESS OF CHINA," Comdr. R. Archibald, R.N.R. WEDNESDAY, 24th Oct., 1900
"EMPRESS OF INDIA," Comdr. O. P. Marshall, R.N.R. WEDNESDAY, 21st Nov., 1900

THE magnificent TWIN-SCREW STEAMSHIPS of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER in 12 DAYS, saving THREE DAYS to a WEEK in the Trans-Pacific journey and make connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL IMPERIAL LIMITED TRAINS of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, which leave daily, and cross the Continent FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE IN 100 HOURS. Close connection is made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.

Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD. Return tickets to various points at reduced rates, Good for 4, 6, 9, and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

The attractive features of this Company's route embrace its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS (second to none in the World), the LUXURANCE OF ITS TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS (the Company having received the highest award for same at recent Chicago World's Exhibition), and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the Railway passes.

THE DINING CARS AND MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated by the Company, and their appointments and Cuisine are unequalled.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage, &c., apply to
D. E. BROWN, General Agent,
Padder Street.
Hongkong, 30th August, 1900. [9]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY).

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.
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SADO MARU MARSEILLES, LONDON, and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO & PORT SAID FRIDAY, 7th Sept., at DAYLIGHT.

HIROSHIMA MARU BOMBAY, SINGAPORE and COLOMBO THURSDAY, 13th Sept., at Noon.

YAWATA MARU NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA THURSDAY, 20th Sept., at Noon.

KAWACHI MARU MARSEILLES, LONDON, and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO & PORT SAID FRIDAY, 21st Sept., at DAYLIGHT.

SHIRANO MARU SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE & BRISBANE FRIDAY, 28th Sept., at 4 P.M.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading issued for the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada, and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY and Atlantic Steamers.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office at Prince's Building, First Floor, Chater Road.

A. S. MIHARA,
Manager.
Hongkong, 4th September, 1900. [12]

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG.

PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS;
LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

STEAMERS WILL CALL AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.
N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR THE PRINCIPAL PLACES IN RUSSIA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.

PRINZ HEINRICH THURSDAY 6th September.

PREUSSEN THURSDAY 20th September.

HAMBURG (Hamburg-Amerika Linie) WEDNESDAY 3rd October.

SACHSEN WEDNESDAY 17th October.

OLDENBURG WEDNESDAY 31st October.

BAYERN WEDNESDAY 14th November.

STUTTGART WEDNESDAY 28th November.

KONIG ALBERT WEDNESDAY 12th December.

PRINZ HEINRICH WEDNESDAY 26th December.

PREUSSEN WEDNESDAY 9th January, 1901.

HAMBURG (Hamburg-Amerika Linie) WEDNESDAY 23rd January, 1901.

SACHSEN WEDNESDAY 6th February, 1901.

KLAUSCHOU (Hamburg-Amerika Linie) WEDNESDAY 6th March, 1901.

ON THURSDAY, the 6th day of September, 1900, at Noon, the Steamship "PRINZ HEINRICH" of the NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, Captain G. Meyer, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, CALLING at NAPLES and GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon on Tuesday, the 4th September. Cargo and Parcels will be received on Board until 5 P.M. on WEDNESDAY, the 5th September, and Parcels will be received at the Agency's Office until Noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th September.

Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$2.50 and Parcels should not exceed Two Feet Cubic in Measurement.

The Steamer has splendid accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewardess. Linen can be washed on board.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

For further Particulars, apply to
MELCHERS & CO.,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 25th August, 1900. [8]

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, SHANGHAI, SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG.

PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS;
LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

STEAMERS WILL CALL AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.
N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR THE PRINCIPAL PLACES IN RUSSIA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.

PRINZ HEINRICH THURSDAY 6th September.

PREUSSEN THURSDAY 20th September.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE, VIA THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Coptic (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu) THURSDAY, Sept. 6, at Noon.

Gazelle (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu) THURSDAY, Sept. 27, at Noon.

Doric (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu) TUESDAY, Oct. 23, at Noon.

THE Company's Steamship "COPTIC" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA, AND HONOLULU ON SATURDAY, the 1st September, 1900, at Noon.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN and call at HONOLULU and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passenger Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates and particulars of the various Routes may be obtained upon application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to European officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Passengers who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year, will be allowed discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full, and same will be received at the Company's Office until 5 p.m. the day previous to sailing.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to points beyond San Francisco in the United States should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage apply to the Agency of the Company, Queen's Building.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.

Hongkong, 7th August, 1900.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR KOBE.

THE Steamship "AUSTRALIAN," Captain T. Holmes, will be despatched for the above port on THURSDAY, the 6th inst., at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber, which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

This Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

For Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1900.

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA VIA AMOY.

THE Company's Steamship "ESMERALDA," Captain Geo. T. Blaxland, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 8th September, at 5 p.m.

This steamer has Superior accommodation for Passengers and is fitted with the Electric Light.

A doctor is carried.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 31st August, 1900.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, PANAMA GULF, CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship "PARRAMATTA."

Captain A. Symonds, carrying Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for Bombay on SATURDAY, the 15th September, 1900, at Noon, taking passengers and cargo for the above ports.

Silk and Valuables, all cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into a steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay without transhipping.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 p.m. the day previous to sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Bills of Lading.

For further particulars, apply to A. M. MARSHALL, Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1900.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship "ALCANTARA," Captain F. J. Williams, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 12th October.

For Freight, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 29th August, 1900.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship "ALCANTARA," Captain F. J. Williams, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 12th October.

For Freight, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 29th August, 1900.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS-POSTES FRANCAIS.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, EGYPT, MARSAILLES, MEDITERRANEAN, AND BLACK SEA PORTS, LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX, PORTS OF BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE.

ON MONDAY, the 10th September, 1900, at 1 p.m., the Company's Steamship "YARRA," Captain Schmitz, with Mils, Passengers, Specie and Cargo, will leave this port for MARSAILLES via Bombay.

This Steamer connects at COLOMBO with the *Ville de la Ciotat*, which vessel takes on her Passengers and Mails, leaving that port on the 22nd September direct to Suez, Port Said and Marseilles.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon, Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m. Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 9th Sept. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office, contents and Value of Packages are required.)

For further Particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAU, Agent.

Hongkong, 28th August, 1900.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.'S NEW YORK LINE.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ.

THE Steamship "GLENESK" will be despatched for the above port on or about 15th September, 1900.

To be followed by Steamship "ANAPA," about 15th October.

For Freight, apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1900.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship "GLAUCUS," Captain Barlow, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 18th September.

For Freight, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 10th August, 1900.

U.S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

CITY OF PEKING (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama, and Honolulu) TUESDAY, Sept. 18, at Noon.

CHINA (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama, and Honolulu) SATURDAY, Oct. 13, at Noon.

CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama, and Honolulu) THURSDAY, Nov. 8, at Noon.

THE Company's Steamship "CITY OF PEKING" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA, AND HONOLULU, on TUESDAY, the 18th September, at Noon.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at HONOLULU, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates may be obtained upon application.

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of overland Rail routes from San Francisco, including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER AND RIO GRANDE, and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS; also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of \$4 in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Passengers holding orders for OVERLAND CITIES in the United States have, between San Francisco and Chicago, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER AND RIO GRANDE, and other direct connecting Railways, and from Chicago to destination the choice of direct lines.

Particulars of the various routes can be had on application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to European officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railway, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to points beyond San Francisco in the United States should be sent to the Company's Office in San Francisco, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Queen's Building.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.

Hongkong, 29th August, 1900.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

TOSAN FRANCISCO VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

AMERICA MARU (via Amoy, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama, and Honolulu) WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12, 1900, at DAYLIGHT.

HONGKONG MARU (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama, and Honolulu) SATURDAY, Oct. 6, 1900, at Noon.

NIIPPON MARU (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama, and Honolulu) TUESDAY, Oct. 30, 1900, at Noon.

THE Twin-Screw Steamship "AMERICA MARU" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO VIA AMOY, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA, AND HONOLULU ON WEDNESDAY, the 12th Sept., 1900, at DAYLIGHT, taking Freight and Passengers for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at HONOLULU, and Passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates may be obtained upon application.

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of Overland Rail routes from San Francisco, including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER AND RIO GRANDE, and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS; also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of \$4 in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Passengers holding orders for OVERLAND CITIES in the United States have, between San Francisco and Chicago, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER AND RIO GRANDE, and other direct connecting Railways, and from Chicago to destination the choice of direct lines.

Particulars of the various routes can be had on application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to European officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railway, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to points beyond San Francisco in the United States should be sent to the Company's Office in San Francisco, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Queen's Building.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.

Hongkong, 29th August, 1900.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LIVERPOOL, DIRECT.

(TAKING CARGO AT LONDON RATES.)

THE Company's Steamship "HECTOR," Captain Barr, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 20th September.

For Freight, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 24th August, 1900.

CALIFORNIA AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE ATCHESON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILROAD CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG TO SAN DIEGO AND SAN FRANCISCO, VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, &c.

"BERGENHUS" 3,800 Tons, on 25th Sept.

THE Steamship "BERGENHUS" will be despatched for SAN DIEGO AND SAN FRANCISCO, VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA, AND HONOLULU, on TUESDAY, the 25th September.

Through Bills of Lading issued to any point in the United States.

Cargo will be received on board until 5 p.m. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until the same time. All parcels should be marked to address in full. Value of same is required.

Consular Invoices, to accompany Cargo destined to points beyond San Diego, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Diego.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 25th August, 1900.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE Undersigned GENERAL AGENTS in CHINA AND JAPAN for the above Line are prepared to issue THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for all the principal ports in SOUTH AFRICA, in connection with the CHINA STRAIT NAVIGATION Co.'s fortnightly service hence to CAPE TOWN, & sailings from CAPE TOWN for CAPE PORTS every fortnight.

For Freight and further particulars, apply to DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, General Agents for China and Japan.

Hongkong, 4th August, 1897.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

UNITED STATES AND CHINA-JAPAN STEAMSHIP LINE.

(HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE HAMBURG.)

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE full-powered Steamship "ASTORIA," Captain Hildebrandt, will be despatched for the above port on or about 10th October.

For Freight, apply to CARLOWITZ & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 31st August, 1900.

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS.

Neither the CAPTAINS, the AGENTS, nor the OWNERS will be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT contracted by the Officers or the Crews of the following Vessels during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

NOORWOOD, British ship, Thos. Roy.—Order. PETER RICKMERS, German ship, Scholer.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co. AUSTRIAN, British steamer, Helms.—Gibb, Livingston & Co. LIGHTNING, British str., Spence.—D. SASSOON, Scars & Co.

HONGKONG STEAMERS.

America Maru, Jap. str., 3,353, Going, Sept. 1. Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Anping, British str., 1,156, Barlow, Sept. 3. Chinese.

Anping Maru, Jap. str., 1,058, Atsami, Sept. 2. Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Australian, British str., 3,000, Holms, Aug. 30. Gibb, Livingston & Co.

Azor, Austrian steamer, 983, Ramble, Aug. 28. Sander, Wieler & Co.

Bisagno, Italian str., 1,510, Maganzini, Sept. 3. Carlowitz & Co.

C. H. Khan, British str., 950, Pentney, Sept. 3. Chinese.

Chowtai, British str., 1,115, Morris, Aug. 24. Butterfield & Swire.

Coptic, British str., 2,744, Rinder, Sept. 2. O. & O. S. S. Co.

Duke of Fife, British str., 2,280, Cox, Sept. 1. Dodwell & Co., Limited.

Elm Branch, British str., 2,065, Iliff, Sept. 1. M. B. Kaisha.

Elsa, German steamer, 900, Petersen, Aug. 28. J. S. Van Buren.

Esmeralda, British str., 936, Blaxland, Aug. 31. Shewan, Tomes & Co.

Flores, Dutch steamer, 2,823, Ounchand, Sept. 1. Butterfield & Swire.

Fushun, British steamer, 1,504, Lunt, Sept. 1. Chinese.

Guthrie, British str., 2,347, McArthur, Sept. 1. Gibb, Livingston & Co.

Hailan, French steamer, 377, Merlees, Sept. 3. A. R. Marty.

Hailong, British str., 733, Bathurst, Aug. 13. Admiralty.

Hermes, Norwegian str., 549, Jensen, Sept. 1. Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Hikosan Maru, Jap. str., 2,294, Hallstrom, Sept. 2. M. B. Kaisha.

Holba, French str., 509, Merlees, Sept. 2. A. R. Marty.

Iburi Maru, Jap. str., 1,564, Okuma, Sept. 1. Japanese.

Indo-pacific, German str., 871, Heitz, Aug. 30. Sander, Wieler & Co.

Kara, British steamer, 1,507, Griffiths, Sept. 2. Government.

Kong Bang, German str., 863, Fuchs, Aug. 24. Butterfield & Swire.

Kwoiyang, British str., 1,086, Outerbridge, Aug. 30. Butterfield & Swire.

Lightning, British str., 2,122, Spence, Aug. 31. David Sassoon, Sons & Co.

Loksang, British str., 939, Leask, Aug. 28. Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Loonaguan, Ger. str., 1,245, Schulz, Aug. 24. Siemens & Co.

Loyal, German str., 1,237, Lorenzen, Aug. 30. Sander, Wieler & Co.

Maiden, Maru, Jap. str., 607, Ogata, Sept. 2. M. B. Kaisha.

Mansung, British str., 1,044, Cox, Aug. 28. Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Michael Jensen, Ger. str., 710, Jensen, Sept. 2. Jensen & Co.

Mogul, British steamer, Bailey, Aug. 31. Dodwell & Co., Limited.

Muriel, German steamer, H. Krebs, Aug. 26. Melchers & Co.

Ningpo, British str., 1,244, Phillips, Aug. 31. Butterfield & Swire.

Olympia, British str., 1,730, Truebridge, Sept. 3. Dodwell & Co., Limited.

Pakistan, British str., 1,235, Jenkins, Aug. 31. Bradley & Co.

Piccola, German str., 875, Hoas, Sept. 2. Siemens & Co.

Queen Adelaide, British str., 1,835, McNair, Aug. 28. Dodwell & Co., Limited.

Sander, Maru, Jap. str., 1,111, Muhle, Aug. 23. Melchers & Co.

Sanki Maru, Jap. str., 3,737, Townsend, Sept. 2. Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Sangkiang, British str., 1,021, Robinson, Sept. 2. Butterfield & Swire.

Taichow, German str., 882, Reher, Sept. 1. Butterfield & Swire.

Toosan, Amr. str., 1,354, Bletten, Aug. 30. Chinese.

SAILING VESSELS.

Bittern, British str., 399, Askin, Aug. 28. Siemens & Co.

Hamburg, British ship, 1,649, Caldwell, Aug. 30. Standard Oil Co.

Manuel Lliguer, Amr. ship, 1,650, Small, Aug. 30. Standard Oil Co.

Norwood, British ship, 1,598, Roy, July 31. Order.

Peter Rickmers, Ger. 4m. ship, 2,751, Scholer, Aug. 11. Standard Oil Co.

President, British bark, 750, Munro, Aug. 24. Siemens & Co.

Sachem, Amr. bark, 1,267, Nickles, July 13. Standard Oil Co.

Saracoe, Amr. bark, 858, Bartaby, Aug. 15. Standard Oil Co.

Sierra Estrella, British ship, 1,307, Farmer, July 8. Dodwell & Co., Limited.

Stanfield, British bark, 552, Wilson, June 22. Order.

Tam O'Shanter, Amr. ship, 1,432, Ballard, May 16. Standard Oil Co.

Topgallant, Amr. bark, 1,200, Sunvaldt, Aug. 31. Order.

Westgate, British ship, 1,830, Neville, Aug. 9. Standard Oil Co.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

BRITISH CRUISER, 6 GUNS, 5,600 H.P., COMDR. SIR B. R. S. WREY, BART., AT SINGAPORE.

Britannia, gunboat, Capt. Philip Walter, at Hongkong.

Centurion, flag-ship, 14 guns, 9,000 h.p., Capt. J. R. Jellicoe, at Shanghai.

Daphne, sloop, 8 guns, 1,400 h.p., Comdr. C. Winington-Ingram, at Wuhu.

Dido, cruiser, 2nd class, Capt. P. F. Tillard, at Weihaiwei.

Euryclon, cruiser, 12 guns, 10,000 h.p., Capt. G. A. Callaghan, at Taku.

Esk, gunboat, 3 guns, 200 h.p., Lieut. and Comdr. C. Chadwick, at Shanghai.

Famee, torpedo-boat destroyer, 6 guns, 5,700 h.p., Lieut. and Comdr. Roger Keyes, Peiho River.

Firebrand, gunboat, 4 guns, 360 h.p., in reserve, at Hongkong.

Goliath, battleship, 16 guns, 12,050 tons, 13,500 h.p., Capt. Lewis E. Wintz, at Shanghai.

Handy, torpedo-boat destroyer, 6 guns, 4,000 h.p., in reserve, at Hongkong.

Hart, torpedo-boat destroyer, 6 guns, h.p., 4,000 in reserve, at Shanghai.

Hermione, cruiser, 10 guns, 7,000 h.p., Capt. R. S. D. Cunningham, Nanking.

Hummer, storeship, Comdr. H. J. Davison, at Shanghai.

Isis, cruiser, 2nd class, Capt. G. M. Henderson, at Amoy.

Janus, torpedo-boat destroyer, Lieut. and Comdr. R. G. Corbett, left England.

Lionet, gun-vessel, 2 guns, 870 h.p., Comdr. Wm. W. Smythe, at Kiukiang.

Lizard, gunboat, Lieut. John C. Watson, at Shanghai.

Marathon, cruiser, Capt. John G. M. Field, at Chinkiang.

Mohawk, cruiser, Capt. E. W. Freeman, at Swatow.

Orlando, cruiser, 12 guns, 8,500 h.p., Capt. J. H. T. Burke, at Taku.

Other, torpedo-boat destroyer, Lieut. and Comdr. H. T. Wilkin, D.S.O., at Hongkong.

Peach, gunboat,

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

MAILS WILL CLOSE.

* *Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry*, 1997, 36(12):1339-1346.

<p align="center">TO-DAY.</p> <p>Sale. Property, Sales Rooms. Mr. V. I. Remedios, 2.30 p.m.</p> <p>Sale. Crown Land, 3 p.m.</p> <p>Meeting of the Jubilee Lodge of Instruction, p.m.</p>		<p>The H. A. L. steamer <i>Serbia</i>, from Hamburg, left Singapore for this port on the 1st inst., and may be expected here on or about 6th inst.</p> <p>The O. S. S. steamer <i>Patroclus</i> left Singapore on the 2nd inst., and is due in Hongkong on the 7th inst.</p>
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CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

1998年12月15日

The Imperial German Mail steamer *Prinz Heinrich* left Kobe via Nagasaki, Shanghai and Foochow on the 27th ult., and may be expected here on or about Wednesday the 5th inst.

The P. M. steamer *City of Peking*, with mails, &c, from San Francisco to the 11th ult., via Honolulu, left Yokohama for this port on Sunday morning, the 2nd inst., via Inland Sea.

The *Albatross*, under command of Lieut. J. M. Smith, with mails, &c., left San Francisco for this port via Honolulu, Yokohama, Inland Sea, Kobe, Nagasaki and Shanghai on the 29th ult.

Line) left Kobe via Moji for this port on the 20th ult., and is expected to arrive here on the 25th inst.

1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26

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Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Ackland

Major W. Waudby Griffin, R.A.
Mr. Edward F. Gros
Mr. J. Hays

Previous: On date

Hongkong Observatory, 3rd September.

4th to the 10th of 1941.

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

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Figure 1. The effect of the concentration of the *Agrobacterium* suspension on the transformation efficiency of *Agrobacterium* strains.